The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,992.—New Series.

BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1868.

Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	
For year in advance, delivered in Town	52	0
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First insertion	5	0
Second Ditto	2	8
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but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WALTON—August 2nd, at Dharwar, the wife of W. Walton, Esq., of a son.

DEATH.

STIRKE—July 27th, at Peshawur, of heat apoplexy, Margaret, wife of Lieutenant W. R. Stirke, Royal Horse Artillery.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
" Carwar	16	" Bimlipatam	18
" Cochin	19	" Vizagapatam	18
" Tuticorin	20	" Coconada	19
" Colombo	20	" Madras	23
" Galle		" Pondicherry	
" Negapatam	24	" Negapatam	24
" Pondicherry		" Galle	
" Madras	27	" Colombo	27
" Coconada	29	" Tuticorin	28
" Vizagapatam	30	" Cochin	29
" Bimlipatam	30	" Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "PUNJAUB," 1,040 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. I. Ross, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 15th August, at noon.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF *via* KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Aug.		Down.	Aug.	Sept.
Leave Bombay	10 & 24		Leave Bussorah	29	12
" Kurrachee	14	28	" Fao	29	12
" Guadur	15	29		Sept.	
		Sept.	" Bushire	1	15
" Muscat	18	1	" Linga	3	17
" B. Abbas	20	3	" B. Abbas	5	19
" Linga	21	4	" Muscat	7	21
" Bushire	24	7	" Guadur	9	23
" Fao	25	8	" Kurrachee	12	26
Arrive Bussorah	26	9	Arrive Bombay	15	29

The Steam-ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 644 tons, 160 H.P., Commander T. Sandess, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 10th August, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H.P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 17th August, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE full powered Steam-ship "WEST INDIAN," 2,000 Tons Burthen, 500 Horse Power, Captain J. E. Miller, will be despatched for the above Ports. Has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. BLAY and MACKINTOSH, Brokers, or to

LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 composite built Clipper Ship "DILAWUR," 1,306 tons Register, James H. Baillie, Commander. This Vessel has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers. For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 30th July 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

FOR LONDON DIRECT, with quick despatch, Ship "LOUISA," 939 tons, Captain Scowcroft. For Freight or Passage apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents Ship "Louisa."

Bombay, 24th July 1868.

FOR SALE, a CLIPPER SHIP, A1 at Lloyd's, renewed last year for six years, 935 tons register. For further particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.

6, Tamarind Lane, 6th July 1868.

NOTICE.—The Inman Line Screw Steamer "CITY OF DUBLIN" will leave this positively for LIVERPOOL *viâ* MAURITIUS and the CAPE on the morning of SUNDAY the 9th instant.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 4th August 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "ALBUERA," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 30th July 1868. Agents of Ship "Albuera."

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "MOUNTAIN LAUREL," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Mountain Laurel."

Bombay, 27th July 1868.

NOTICE.—The DEPARTURE of the Steamer "JOHN BRIGHT" is unavoidably POSTPONED till SATURDAY the 8th instant, at daylight.

Despatches will be closed on FRIDAY EVENING at 5 o'clock, precisely.

For Freight or Passage apply to

4th August 1868. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "ANNIE SHARP," from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at risk and expense of the concerned. Captain Evans will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

COUPLAND & Co.,
Agents Ship "Annie Sharp."

Bombay, 5th August 1868.

WE the undersigned beg to intimate that we have commenced BUSINESS as CONTRACTORS, under the title of EDWARDES and BROWN.

JOSEPH ROUX EDWARDES.
RODERICK BROWN.

Office, Love Lane.

DYE! DYE!! DYE!!!:—ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.—A sixpenny bottle of Magenta, Violet, &c., will dye 20 yards of Ribbon in 10 minutes. Ask for Judson's Simple Dyes.

Magenta.	Green	Canary	Purple.
Mauve.	Orange.	Cerise.	Blue.
Violet.	Crimson.	Black.	Pink.
Scarlet.	Brown.		

Price Sixpence per bottle.

These Dyes will be found useful for Dyeing articles of Woollen or Silk manufacture; also Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper; for tinting Photographs, and for Illuminating. May be had of Chemists in the United Kingdom and Colonies. Wholesale of Patent Medicine Vendors.

BYCULLA HOTEL,
SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF THE
BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

Under the present management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is adapted both for Families and Gentlemen.

The DINING HALL is the largest in Bombay; and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The TABLE is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The WINES, SPIRITS and BEER are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental markets.

The PROPRIETOR takes this opportunity to thank his numerous Patrons for their support, and while soliciting a continuance of their favours, recommends his Establishment to the favourable notice of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a Home at moderate charges.

This HOTEL is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both Railway Stations and within a short distance of the landing-places.

Byculla Hotel, 1st July, 1868.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez.—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,500 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on the 20th August.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

FOR SALE, by Public Auction, on the 13th proximo, if not sooner disposed of by private sale, the three remaining SCREW STEAMERS belonging to the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company now in liquidation, *viz.*, "KOINA," "NADA," and "MULA." These steamers have been running but a short time, and are well known as vessels of large carrying capacity and good speed, on a moderate consumption of Coal. The steamers will be made over to the purchasers on the termination of their present charter to Government.

"KOINA" built at Middlesburgh, 1st Nov. 1864, by Candlish and Fox.

Register.	Gross tonnage.	Length.	Beam.	Depth.
706·72/100	896	230' 1'	30' 25'	17' 5'

Horse Powe		*Draught.*	
Nominal.	Indicated.	Light.	Laden.
120	600	10' 4'	15' 6'

Carrying capacity 3,314 Bombay pressed bales cotton. Average consumption of Coal 17½ tons per day. Passengers accommodation 18 first class.

"NADA" built at Newcastle 1863 by Marshall.

Register.	Gross tonnage.	Length.	Beam	Depth.
716·76/100	880	201' 2'	29' 2'	18' 7'

Horse Power.		*Draught.*	
Nominal.	Indicated.	Light.	Laden.
100	500	9·9	15·6

Carrying capacity 3,254 bales Bombay pressed Cotton. Average consumption of Coal 17 tons per day. Passenger accommodation 18 First and 10 Second Class.

"MULA" built at Sunderland, 1st Nov. 1864, by Pile, Hay & Co.

Register.	Gross tonnage.	Length.	Beam.	Depth.
548·14/100	690	229' 6'	27' 75'	16' 10'

Horse Power.		*Draught.*	
Nominal.	Indicated.	Light.	Laden.
110	550	9·9	15·0

Carrying capacity 2,400 bales Bombay pressed Cotton. Average consumption of Coal 16 tons per day. Passenger accommodation 20 First and 6 Second Class.

For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 14th July 1868. STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, the commodious Building known as "MOUNT HOUSE," situated on Mount or Victoria Road. For particulars apply to Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

13th July 1868.

TO LET, a HOUSE with two dry GODOWNS, suitable for an Office, situated in Nesbit Lane, Fort, and lately occupied by Messrs. Dadabhoy Ruttonjee and Co. and John Dixon, Esquire, Lloyds' Surveyor. Rent moderate. Apply to

BYRAMJEE and MERWANJEE.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

SUITABLE FOR OFFICES AND RESIDENCE.—TO LET, from the 1st June next, the FIRST FLOOR, 24 Rampart Row, at present occupied by &c., apply either personally or by letter to Mr. W. COLCLOUGH, General Manager Treacher & Co., Limited, Byculla.

NOTICES.

ANY persons indebted to, or having CLAIMS against, the Estate of the late Second Captain ARTHUR CAREY, Royal Horse Artillery, are requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month.

J. RITCHIE, Captain R. A.,
President of Committee of Adjustment.

Kirkee, 30th July 1868.

TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received until the 12th August for the CONSTRUCTION of BUILDINGS, ROADS, &c., for a Military Sanitarium at Teethul, in the Bulsar Talooka of the Surat Collectorate. For all information apply at the Office of the undersigned.

CHARLES MANT, Lieutenant R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Surat and Broach Collectorates.

Executive Engineer's Office, S.& B., Surat, 25th July 1868.

NOTICE.—THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, CALCUTTA, (LIMITED).—The undernoted SHARES in this Company having been FORFEITED by order of the DIRECTORS, in terms of Clause 18 of the Articles of Association, the PUBLIC are hereby CAUTIONED against purchasing these Shares except upon production of SHARE CERTIFICATES bearing notification of the same having been re-issued.

SCHOENE, KILBURN, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Nos. 65/75, 80/81, 190/192, 224/225, 457/459, 460/462, 463/464, 477/478, 483/484, 485/487, 488/489, 492/496, 497/498, 503/504, 514/515, 516/517, 523/525, 549/550, 551/552, 573/574, 575/576, 721/723, 724/725, 944/953, 1012.

Calcutta, 11th June 1868.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF EUROPE AND INDIA, LIMITED, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of Section 158 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the said Company, No. 81 Bazaar Gate Street, in Bombay, on the 10th day of September 1868, at 3 p.m., for the following purpose:—

To receive, consider, and adopt the Final Report and Accounts of the Liquidators, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the Property of the Company disposed of.

CURSONDASS VULLUBDASS, } Liquidators.
HURRIRAM PRANNATH, }

Bombay, 5th August 1868.

FRERE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, (in Liquidation).—The undersigned is prepared to receive offers for the PURCHASE of the BUILDINGS, PRESSES, LEASE, &c., of the above Company, as undernoted, viz.—

A substantial Stone Building, 274 ft. long by 106 ft. wide, situated on the Elphinstone Bunder, next the New Goods' Station of the G. I. P. Railway Company.

6 "Mason's" Screw and Lever Presses with patent right.

1 pair of Horizontal high-pressure Engine of 80 H. P., with 4 upright Boilers.

10,000 square yards of Land on Elphinstone Bunder held on a 99 years' lease from the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) at one rupee per yard per annum.

Offers will be received for the Machinery and Buildings separately.

The Property can now be inspected and further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned.

ALEX. BROWN, Liquidator.

Bombay, 6th July 1868.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

I hereby give Notice that the ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held in the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY the 12th day of August, instant, at half past two o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider the several subjects which were left undisposed of at the last Meeting held on the 29th ultimo.

I hereby likewise give Notice that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held at the same time and place, when the following business will be brought forward:—

I.—To grant leave of absence as from the 14th day of July 1868 for six months to T. G. Hewlett, Esq., Executive Officer of Health, Bombay Municipality; and to consider the salary to be given to Surgeon J. Lumsdaine, who has been appointed by Government to act during his absence.

II. A Notice from the Chairman of the Bench that he intends to move the following Resolutions, viz.—

1.—That in the opinion of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay it is desirable that a Census or Enumeration be made of all persons within the said City, and that the same be taken at such time and in such manner as shall be directed by the Municipal Commissioner with the sanction of the said Justices and of the Governor in Council, in accordance with the provisions of Section 217, and other Sections in relation thereto in "The Bombay Municipal Act of 1865."

2.—That a Select Committee of the Bench of Justices be appointed to report, at as early a date as possible, upon the following matters:—

A.—Whether it is expedient that any and what alterations or reductions should be made in the existing salaries or establishments under "The Bombay Municipal Act of 1865," or in any and which of them.

B.—Whether any and what alterations or amendments in the said Act or in the amending Act (No. IV. of 1867) are desirable, and whether it is expedient that the same should be embodied in a further amending Act, or whether the existing Acts should be repealed and a new one passed.

C.—To nominate the Justices to serve on such Select Committee.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Acting Clerk of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 3rd August 1868.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & Company,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment,
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constituents and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.		Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	11	to	31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	"	18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	18	"	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16	"	20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks		"	16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	"	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	13	"	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	16	"	18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	28	"	44
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	3	"	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	3	"	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	4	"	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	4	"	5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	6	"	8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	7	"	8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	6	"	8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy	2	"	3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts "	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts "	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts "	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts "	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts "	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts, a new Material	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	
BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars	7	0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium	7	0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie	7	8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic		0
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakspere	7	8
BADHAM'S West End	7	0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	
The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf	4	0
The Royal Windsor for Sailor's Knot "	3	0
The Royal Satin Spot "	4	0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

	Rs.		
Guyot's French Brace	2		
Guyot's Leather Brace	3		
Guyot's West End	2		
The Royal Courier Bag	8	to	12
The Best Silk Umbrellas	12	"	16
The Brighton Walking Stick	2	"	7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief	18	"	20
The Prize Colored Cambric "	14	"	18
The Hemmed Stitched "	16	"	18
White Cambric Handkerchief	10	"	16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.		
Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	14	to	20
Gold Link Studs	16	"	30
Gold Collar Studs	6	"	8
Gold Shirt Studs	14	"	30
Gold Scarf Rings	8	"	12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs	2	"	6

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

THE following GOODS are being sold at BADHAM & Company's, Apollo House, at London cost Price.

		Rs.	as.
MILITARY Doe Gloves	per pair	1	8
COLLARS Regent	"	5	0
COLLARS with Tie & Fancy	"	5	0
CHRISTY'S Drab Felt Hats	"	5	0
COTTON Socks White	"	10	0
UNDER Vests Merino, each		4	0
TRAVELLING Suits		20	0
TRAVELLING Shirts		6	8
FALSE SHIRT CUFFS "Double" per doz.		8	0
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Southgate's		25	0
OVERLAND CHAIRS		10	0
RUGS AND MAUDS		16	0
JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES "Gentleman's"		2	12

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.
ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.
Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

D. S. KEMP and COMPANY.
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, AND BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY,

specially established for the careful dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of

PURE DRUGS.
CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

Under the management of D. S. KEMP, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co.

D. S. K. & Co., in sincerely thanking the public for the ready and generous support accorded them, have much satisfaction in stating that they have now more thoroughly organized their business, and are extending its various departments, so as to meet fully and promptly the wishes of all who favour them with orders. It has from the beginning been their care to insure the perfect purity and trustworthiness of every preparation they make, as being the only means of securing uniformity and correctness in the dispensing of prescriptions.

They have also endeavoured to reduce, as far as consistent with quality, the prices of all the articles in which they deal, and the demand which has arisen for many of their preparations amply assures them of public approval.

PRINCIPAL ESTABLISHMENT;
5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT.
BRANCH:
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

INFANTS' AND INVALIDS' FOODS.

D. S. KEMP & Co., have been appointed SOLE AGENTS FOR THE LONDON INFANTS' FOOD SOCIETY'S PATENT EXTRACT FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S MILK, the most nourishing and strengthening food for delicate infants which has yet been produced. The enormous sale which it now obtains at home is the result both of its remarkable nourishing properties, and of the medical scrutiny through which it has passed in Germany, France, and England.

It is especially adapted for new-born children and those of very delicate constitution.

D. S. KEMP & Co., have also been appointed SOLE AGENTS FOR MESSRS. ALEX. ROBB & Co.'s BISCUITS.

Nursery Biscuits and Nursery Biscuit Powder are constantly on hand ex P. and O. Steamers. A large consignment of sundry Biscuits is shortly expected.

CORN FLOUR AND OTHER FOODS.
COCOAS, CHOCOLATES, COCOATINA.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA, containing no fat, is recommended for dyspeptic patients.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS. The Chests known under D. S. K. & Co.'s name are made expressly for them in England, and have peculiar adaptations for tropical climates.

There can be no doubt of their incalculable utility to

Residents	Planters
Tourists	Contractors
Travellers	Mariners
Explorers	Yachtsmen

and all whose circumstances or avocations remove them from immediate medical assistance.

Abundant testimony to their value has been received from purchasers who have attributed their freedom from epidemics to their having these boxes of remedies always at hand.

Experience is constantly being taken advantage of to improve the Chests, and render them as perfect as portability will allow.

In ordering, it should be stated for what purpose the Chest is required, and whether for the use of one individual a family, or a party.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

MALVERN COLLEGE.
PRESIDENT AND VISITOR.
THE LORD BISHOP OF WORCESTER.
HEAD MASTER.
The Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A.,
Late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford.

THIS COLLEGE is conducted on the MODEL of the GREAT PUBLIC SCHOOLS, and there is a Modern Department distinct from the Classical.

THE SONS OF GENTLEMEN are educated at a moderate cost, and PREPARED for OXFORD or CAMBRIDGE, and for all Military and Civil Service Examinations.

SCHOLARSHIPS of CONSIDERABLE VALUE are attached to the College, to be held either in the College or at the Universities.

The Pupils are boarded with the ASSISTANT MASTERS, subject to the approval of the Head Master.

Terms for Tuition, £25 per annum to Proprietors, and £31 per annum to non-Proprietors; for Board at Masters' houses, £60.

Full information on application to Henry Aldrich, Esq., the Secretary.

Prospectuses can be obtained of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., Agents, in either of the Presidencies, or of Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.

NOTICES.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

GRAND CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, AUG. 7th, 1868.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE WORLD-RENOWNED AND FAR-FAMED LENTON TROUPE,

Who are received each Evening with bursts of Applause from crowded and delighted Audiences.

FOR A FEW NIGHTS LONGER.

GO AND SEE
Mr. GEORGE RIDGWAY
ON THE
FLYING TRAPEZE.

The most perilous Performance ever accomplished in Bombay.

THE BROTHERS RIDGWAY, TO-NIGHT,
THE CHAMPION ACROBATS OF THE WORLD.

Have you seen Mr. TOM BIRD in his daring feats on the CORDE VOLANTE?

Your old Friend JERRY BLOSSOM, TO-NIGHT, in his NEGRO IMPERSONATIONS and COMIC SONGS.

Mr. H. GOULD, the celebrated EQUILIBRIST, TO-NIGHT

Mr. ERONI,
and the WHOLE of the TROUPE TO-NIGHT.

The Performance terminating with a GRAND BALLET D'ACTION.

Doors open at a quarter before eight o'clock, commencing precisely at a quarter before nine o'clock. Carriages may be ordered for half-past 11.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs.	5	Gallery	Rs.	2
Stalls	"	3	Pit	"	1

A Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, Rampart Row, where First-class Seats may be secured.

PROFESSOR RUCHWALDY,
The Hungarian Wizard, Pupil of Professor Anderson,
AND
MADAME RUCHWALDY,

the celebrated Pianiste, Pupil of Liszt, have arrived from Vienna, and intend shortly to give a

SERIES of PERFORMANCES
in Bombay.

NOTICE.—Under instructions from Government, it is Notified that from and after the 1st August the OCCUPIERS (whether Officers or not) of GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS not used as Government Offices will be required to PAY for VEHAR WATER at the current Town Rate like other Private Persons.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 4th August 1868.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY (CALCUTTA), LIMITED.—In accordance with the Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors, held this day, at the Registered Office of the Company, NOTICE is hereby given that a THIRD CALL of RUPEES FIFTY per SHARE is payable at the Oriental Bank Corporation, Calcutta, on or before 15th proximo.

SCHOENE KILBURN & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Calcutta, 8th July 1868.

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED) will be held in the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th August current, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The REGISTER of TRANSFERS will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 26th August inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 5th August 1868.

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.—The undersigned have landed a consignment of these CLOSETS and now invite purchasers for them.

The invention entirely does away with all the unmentionable nuisances attached to the employment of the Commodes now in general use in India, and are, in short, invaluable. The Government of India have presented Mr. Moule with £500 in token of their high appreciation of the invention. *Terms*—CASH.

Early application is desirable.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.—Mrs. LAKE begs to intimate that she has removed the whole of her Establishment from "UXBRIDGE HOUSE," Byculla, to POONA, *for the season.*

All Orders will be carefully executed as heretofore if addressed,

Mrs. LAKE,
29 Civil Lines,
Poona.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for payment in Poona or Bombay.

June, 1868.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the erection of the IRON WORK and DWARF SIDE WALLS of the Crawford Market, on the Esplanade.

Drawings, &c., may be inspected, and forms of Tender obtained, at the Office of the undersigned.

Tenders are to be sent in on or before the 18th day of August 1868, addressed to A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq., C. S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, 30th July 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—

Jennings's Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins, with self-closing Supply Valves.
Shand and Mason's Hand Fire Engines.
Suction and Delivery Hose.
Galvanised Strand Wire Fencing.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Nos. 20, 22, and 24.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipe.
Leather Belting.
Steam and Hand Cranes, Winches, Blocks and Chain.
Bar and Plate, Angle and T. Iron.
Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.
Steam Engines.
Contractors', Engineers', and Joiners' Tools.
Ornamental Iron Works.
Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—NOTICE.—The undermentioned PLANT, STORES' and FLOTILLA, belonging to the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, in Liquidation, will be submitted for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION on an early date, unless previously disposed of privately:—

2 Steam Travelling Cranes, by James Taylor & Co., Birkenhead.
1 Locomotive Engine, by Young & Co.
1 25 P. Engine complete, by Young & Co., Boiler by Tennant & Co.
1 10 P. Portable Engine, by Young & Co.
1 4 P. do. do., by Shuttleworth & Co.
2 Air Pumps, by Redpath and Leigh.
2 Circular Saw Benches.
150 Wooden Waggons.
76 Pairs Waggon Wheels and Axles.
122 Do. Lorry do do.
240 Spare Waggon Wheels without Axles.
14 Unerected do. do.
20 Wrought Iron Tubs for reclamation purposes.
Sundry small Stores.

Full particulars of the above can be had on application to the undersigned.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators,
JAMES RANKEN, }
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 425 of 1867.

Soonabaee, Widow of Nusserwanjee Nanabhoy ... } *Plaintiffs.*

vs.

Sorabjee Eduljee Moocadum ... *Defendant.*

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 16th day of April 1867, the following Property will be sold in one Lot by PUBLIC AUCTION before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esquire, Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of August 1868, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon—all the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed SOONABAEE and SORABJEE EDULJEE MOOCADUM, or either of them, in all that piece or parcel of LAND, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house thereon standing, with the appurtenances, situate within the Fort walls of Bombay, on the north side of Cowasjee Subadar Lane (otherwise known as Nassakhana Street), containing by admeasurement 83 square yards, be the same a little more or less, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 334, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 6, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by a wady belonging to Manockjee Sett, on or towards the south by Cowasjee Subedar Lane, on or towards the east by the house of Bhiccajiee, widow of Ardaseer Jeejeebhoy, deceased, and on or towards the west by the house now or formerly belonging to Limjee Parsee, which messuage and premises now advertised for sale are and have for many years been in the occupation of the abovenamed Sorabjee Eduljee Moocadum. For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the Commissioner of the High Court, and at No. 45, Apollo Street, the Office of Messrs. MACFARLANE & GREEN, Solicitors for the said Plaintiffs.—Dated this 25th day of July 1868.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

NOTICES.

THOMAS LIDBETTER, Notary Public Average and Adjuster.

NOTICE.—A further DIVIDEND of SIX PENCE in the POUND will be payable to the Creditors on the Estate of LECKIE & Co. at the Office of Messrs. JEFFERSON, CAMPBELL, & Co., on and after FRIDAY the 7th instant. J. JEFFERSON, Trustee.

25, Apollo Street, 3rd August 1868.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received by the undersigned on SATURDAY, the 8th instant, up to 2 p.m., for the PURCHASE of a quantity of EUROPE COMPRESSED FORAGE in lots of 500 Bales.

L. M. DAVIES, Major,
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

Commissariat Depot Office, Colaba, 4th August 1868.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will receive TENDERS up to 8th instant for the PURCHASE of CARGOES of MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES of PROVISIONS on board the Transports returned from Abyssinia.

The Purchaser must mention in his Tender the time he will require to remove the Cargo.

On the acceptance of any Tender a deposit of 25 per cent on the amount offered must be deposited in this Office before the Delivery Order is given.

No Tender will be received after the above date.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

L. M. DAVIES, Major,
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

Commissariat Depot Office, Colaba, 4th August 1868.

BANK OF GUZERAT, LIMITED, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that in terms of Resolutions passed at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Bank, held on the 30th May last, and sanctioned by the High Court on the 5th June last, the SECOND and FINAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of RUPEES TWENTY-FIVE per SHARE, is now payable at the Office of the Bank, No. 30 Meadow Street.

H. G. DUNLOP, } Liquidators.
LALSHUNKER BHORABHOY, }

Bombay, 30th July 1868.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS and BACHELORS living in Apartments, &c., &c.—The very recent improvements made by the Engineers to Moule & Co., in their recently patented invention, have now perfected the same, and not only are Moule's Earth Closets beyond the possibility of getting out of order; but *fittings* have been made, and consigned to the undersigned, which can be adapted to any existing accommodation, rendering the same almost as salutary as the adoption of a Closet. No family should be without either an Earth Closet or Set of Fittings. Prices of Closets range from Rs. 95 to Rs. 110, and fittings from Rs. 27.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st September next, we beg to notify that our quotations and terms will be as per list at foot; to which we solicit special attention, on the part of our friends and the public: more particularly as concerns our announcement relating to Sparkling Wines orders for which should now state whether examination of original packed Cases is required or not. We now ship a very superior Port distinguished from our other qualities by a Gold colored seal—this new quality we confidently commend to all invalids as really worthy of our recommendation.

To our List of Burgundies we have added; *Chablis*—a delicate, soft and admirable Wine for India. High classed German Wines are also added to our List; and we are happy to announce we have now fair Stocks on hand.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS.
Established in Bordeaux & London in 1815, *& in India in* 1842.

LONDON HOUSES } *Wholesale and for Export only*—Tower Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane. *Retail*—Charing Cross Railway Arches, Villiers Street, Strand.

BORDEAUX HOUSE } *Wholesale and for Export*—Place du Champ de Mars. *Agencies*—Paris—Pau—Bagneres de Bigorre—Bagneres de Luchon—Cannes—Nice—Biarritz—San Remo—Hyeres—Dieppe—Brussels.

REPRESENTATIVES

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Mauritius, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

WE are the only RETAIL AGENTS of MESSRS. GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA. Our business in Europe has for upwards FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being importers on the London and Bordeaux market, we claim to be in a position to meet the requirements of the Indian public; superior to all competing Agencies in Bombay.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted Those in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our quotations for *all* Sparkling Wines do not provide for examination of original packed Cases, or for the rejection of alleged or broken bottles likely to be found in such cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but at our prices, cannot provide for atmospheric or climatic influences; if our constituents wish us to take this risk, which affects sparkling wine more than any other, we can only do so by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

CLARETS.

Shipped from our own Bordeaux House.

		per doz. Qts.	Pts.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Gold capsule, Labelled & Branded		Rs. 30	Rs. 16
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule,	do.	" 25	" 14
" 2—Leoville, Blue capsule,	do.	" 22	" 12
" 3—La rose, Yellow capsule,	do.	" 18-8	" 10-8
" 4—St. Julien, Green capsule,	do.	" 17	" 10
" 5—Medoc, Red capsule,	do.	" 15-8	" 9
" 6—Medoc, White capsule	do.	" 13-8	
Sauterne, Red capsule,	do.	" 22	

Very choice BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded		Rs. 32
Nuits,	ditto	" 26
Macon,	ditto	" 21
Chablis,	ditto	" 22

The finest CHAMPAGNES *that can be shipped.*

Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled & Branded,	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 19	8
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil ditto	" 32 0	" 17	8
Good Sparkling " ditto	" 27 0	" 14	8

GERMAN WINES.
Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Hock and Moselle, Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	Rs. 19-8
Muscatel do. and do., 1st quality, Silver foil	" 32	" 17-8
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	" 34	" ...
" " Braunberger, do.	" 25	" ...
Hock " Johannisberger	" 42	" ...
" " Forster Traminer	" 34	" ...
" " Rudesheimer, do.	" 26	" ...
" " Hocheimer, do	" 23	" ...

Specially selected SHERRIES *for tropical consumption.*

Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32	0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	" 28	0
Sherry No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, gold color, dry.	" 22	0
do " 1, Blue seal, pale and dry	" 22	0
do " 1, Brown seal, very light gold and dry	" 22	0
do " 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry an excellent Dinner Wine	" 18	8
do " 3, White seal, a good Dinner Wine	" 15	8
Marsala, Virgin	" 15	0
Madeira, East India (one voyage)	" 33	0

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1 quality, Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine	Rs. 30	0
1st quality, Black seal, a Deserts Wine	" 24 8	14-8
2nd do Red seal a good sound Wine	" 18	9

SPIRITS.

These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels.

Heart-shaped Labels.

Very Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 1. Black Capsule	Rs. 32
Superior Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule	" 28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule	" 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	" 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	" 21
Whiskey, 1st quality, Irish	" 23
" " Scotch	" 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	" 21

LIQUEURS.

The finest; Cheap imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacoa, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White.	Rs. 40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara, best	" 40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	" 30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	" 20	

OUR TERMS for Cash payments, Credit, &c., are as follows:—5 per cent discount allowed off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase; Three months' Credit will be allowed to approved parties, without Discount; Interest will be charged at 10 per cent per annum beyond Three months; MESSRS., on comparing our quotations with direct London Invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., can be supplied them most economically from our Bombay godowns, our Stocks will afford much choice for selection.

IN addition to our own exclusive business of WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, we have been entrusted with the AGENCY for

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.

We are also empowered to receive Indents for Carriages of every description from the MANUFACTURERS by special appointment to THE QUEEN, H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, and H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Further particulars and illustrations of the abovenamed articles can be obtained at our offices in DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICES.

Mr. J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

OLD MADEIRA.
J. NEUBERG.

CHEROOTS—Trichinopoly and Pondicherry.
J. NEUBERG.

TOBACCO—Wills' best Bristol Bird's Eye.
do. Thos. Bears' Smoking Mixture, &c.
J. NEUBERG.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.
J. NEUBERG.

TABLE LINEN—English and Country made.
J. NEUBERG.

THOMAS & Co.'s SEWING MACHINES, to work by Hand or Treadle. J. NEUBERG.

HUNTLEY and PALMER'S BISCUITS.
J. NEUBERG.

TO SMOKERS.—Real MANILLA CHEROOTS and CIGARS, No. 2—Rs. 45 per 1,000.
J. NEUBERG.

TEA.—Just landed, ex "GLENLEE," from China—

Best Choice Oopack Congou Tea Rs. 10 per 7 lb. Box.
" " " " " Rs. 1-8 per 1 lb. Packet.
Superior Choice Congou Pekoe Tea Rs. 12 per 7 lb. Box.
Rose Flowery Pekoe Tea Rs. 2-8 per 1 lb. Cannister.

J. NEUBERG.

JUST LANDED, per *Berderer*, GUINNESS' STOUT,

In Quarts at Rs. 7 per dozen.
In Pints at Rs. 4-8 do.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

CIGARS.—REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS, in boxes of 100 each, at Rs. 7 and 8 respectively.

No. 6 Hummum Street, Fort J. NEUBERG.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES.—Just received Overland, direct from Vienna, a large and varied assortment of real MEERSCHAUM PIPES, beautifully carved, with elegant designs.

Plain Meerschaum Bowls, silver mounted, in case with Cherrywood Stem.

Especial attention is invited to the above, as being the best and choicest selection ever imported into Bombay. Prices moderate.

No. 6 Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

ESPERANCE & Co.,
TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, &c

Under the most careful superintendence of Mr. J. C. STEWART, *an acknowledged competent* Cutter.

Orders for Civil, Military, and Naval Outfits promptly and satisfactorily executed on reasonable terms.

ESPERANCE & Co.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat, Bombay.

N. B.—VISITING, WEDDING, and other Cards. SEALS, &c., neatly ENGRAVED and PRINTED.

E. & Co.

Mr. DOSSAJEE ESMULLJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Bombay,

A large stock of Fresh goods just received by the last Mail.

Gentleman's }
Ladies' } Boots and shoes, new batch,
Children's }
Ladies' Slippers
Gentlemen's felt and helmet hats.
Angola cloth for gentleman's trousers.
Ladies' Black silk pututoes, new fashion,
Looking Glasses,
Cashmere Cloth, double breadth.
Colored Crape,
Blankets, White and Colored.

Bombay, 3rd August 1868.

ROSSELET & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers, Opticians, Engravers, and Dealers in Electro-plated Ware! &c.!! &c.!!!

Beg to direct the attention of intending purchasers to their extensive Stock of English and Foreign

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

The whole of which have been manufactured expressly to meet the requirements of India wearers, and though differing greatly in price, according to the various degrees of excellence of finish, can nevertheless be equally recommended, and each guaranteed for the same period.

The following are the kinds which have obtained the greatest celebrity for superiority of workmanship and

COURVOISIER BROTHERS,
BENOIT,
PATECK,
McCABE
JNO. JONES.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the Genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

A. ALLAN,
TAILOR AND HABIT MAKER,
STAFF, MILITARY, AND NAVAL UNIFORMS.
17, Apollo Street, Bombay.

A. ALLAN has the pleasure to announce the fresh arrival of NEW STOCK, and from the superior quality of texture and design, he begs to assert that they cannot be surpassed, and at a reduction of prices which will guarantee a SPEEDY SALE.

A. ALLAN makes no pretentions of competing with Native Derzies or Borahs, but he is prepared to supply the demands of his Constituents with good fitting Garments at a lower rate than any House in Bombay.

CHEAP SUITS FROM Rs. 20 TO 25.

Superfine West of England Black Cloth for Dress or Frock Coats, which for quality cannot be equalled in Bombay.

A splendid assortment of fancy Silk Mixed Coating.
Do. Do. Trousering.
Black, Blue Oxford, and fancy Doeskins.
West of England Tweeds, of every description.
A variety of Scotch Tweeds and fancy Angolas.
Black and White Moire Antique for Vestings.
White and Coloured Diamond Quilting do.
The new Regulation Patrol Jacket for Staff, Artillery, and Infantry.
Gold and Silver Collar Ornaments.
The new Regulation Staff Corps Belts.

HOSIERY.

New Pattern English made Shirts and Collars.
A choice selection of Silk Scarfs and Neckties from Re. 1
White Silk Elastic and Fancy Braces, from Re. 1.
Sleeping Suits made to order from Rs. 16.
Flannel Shirts do. do. do. Rs. 6.
Cotton Gingham and Silk Umbrellas, 8, 10, 12, and 16 Ribbed.
Best White Kid Gloves, and White Dress Ties.

PARIS EXHIBITION BLACK SILK HATS.

The Paris Hats are the best quality and newest style.
Soft Brown and Spotted French Hats.
Ellwood's Air Chamber Hats and Bombay Staff Corp Helmet.

THE NEW CORK REGULATION HELMET.

Simpson's Patent Sewing Machine. The Queen Maab Do. Rs. 50.

SOLID LEATHER OVERLAND TRUNKS.

New Pattern Scotch Mauds and Balmoral Bonnets.
Railway Wrapper, Travelling Caps & Coupling Straps.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIANS WATERPROOF SUITS,

Made expressly to resist the severest weather; warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

For Waterproof Suits send size of Chest and Height.

A few Waterproof Saddle covers.

Terms—Cash.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by H. M.'s Resident Transport Officer, Bombay Dockyard, up to one o'clock p.m. of the 10th August 1868, for the supply, by Contract, of PROVISIONS, specified in the subjoined Schedule.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the Supply of Provisions for the Overland Transport Service."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit of Cash.

Biscuits must be purchased from the Commissariat.

Details.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Consumption more or less according to the scale of ration.	When and to whom to be delivered.	Instalment deliverable and specific times of delivery.	Amount of deposit to be lodged with Tenders or before opening it.	Amount of additional security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.
		lbs.					
Biscuit, Commissariat made	Twelve Months.	89,389	To be weighed and delivered on board any of H. M.'s I. T. Ship and approved by Receiving Officer.	As required.	10 per cent.	20 per cent.	As per Sample.
Currants		750					
Biscuit Powder		323					
Fresh Meat		60,311					
Chocolate		3,645					
Coffee		625					
Preserved Fowl		95					
Milk (quarts)		303					
Mutton Broth		1,063					
Mustard		582					
Oatmeal		3,150					
Pickles		12,869					
Pepper, Black		305					
Raisins		2,835					
Rum (gallons)		1,559					
Sugar		55,693					
Salt, 1st sort		9,469					
Tea, Black, 1st sort		10,329					
Vinegar (gallons)		252					
Yeast do.		277					
Provisions for Natives.							
Chillies		219					
Cummin Seed		204					
Coriander Seed		948					
Dhall		14,503					
Flour, Raw		15,025					
Firewood		25,230					
Fish, Salt		5,449					
Ghee		5,586					
Garlic		212					
Rice		95,024					
Split, Peas		625					
Salt, 2nd sort		537					
Turmeric		215					
Vegetables		3,897					

GEO. THOS. ROBINSON,
Resident Transport Officer.

Overland Transport Department, Bombay, 24th July 1868.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS, just to hand a fresh consignment of solid Mahogany SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOS, with recent improvements.

These Pianos are without doubt the best for India ever manufactured, they give universal satisfaction.

Illustrated and descriptive Circular sent free by post on application.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

BINOCULARS.

THE EMPEROR'S BINOCULAR.

THE EMPEROR'S BINOCULAR is justly esteemed the most perfect Binocular that has been produced. Each Sight-glass consists of THREE LENSES, and each object-glass of THREE LENSES ALSO, consequently there are TWELVE LENSES contained in each Binocular, and by which the *greatest possible power* and *the largest field of vision* are obtained. THE EMPEROR'S BINOCULAR is also admirably adapted for use at Night.

The Casing is of Metal, firmly covered with specially prepared Leather. The Focus-glasses are regulated by a screw adjustment and moveable shades protect the Object-glasses from glare, rain, &c. Each Binocular is fitted in a strong Patent Leather Case, with Shoulder Strap and Buckle complete, the whole being containing within a very small space.

PRICE—EIGHTY RUPEES

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

STAFF CORPS BINOCULARS,
(SIMILAR IN FORM TO THE EMPEROR'S BINOCULAR.)

This admirable BINOCULAR has

THREE TRANSPOSING SIGHTS,
"FIELD," "MARINE," AND "THEATRE."

It will be found on trial to be one of the most perfect BINOCULARS yet produced.

In Black Leather and Black Mountings in Sling Case	Rs. 84
In Coloured Leather and Electro Silver Mountings in Sling Case	" 84
In Coloured Leather and Electro Gold Mountings in Sling Case	" 84

TELESCOPES.

Splendid German Silver TELESCOPE, complete, 36 inches in length undrawn, for day and night purposes, with one additional Eye-piece for viewing the Sun, and one Day Eye-piece of extra power; diameter of Object-glass, 2¼ inches; with Vertical and Horizontal Adjustment; on German Silver Tripod Stand for placing it on a table, with revolving Axis; Circular Hinge Adjustment, &c.; fitted in French Polished Mahogany case thoroughly secured with German Silver fittings, and Hobbs' Patent Lock; also an extra Tripod stand of solid Mahogany with German Silver fittings, for out-door use.

Price complete ... Rs. 400.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

MASONIC JEWELS.—A large assortment of very beautiful Masonic Jewels has just been received by Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. at whose Establishment they may be inspected.

The following is a list of principal:—

Silver Gilt Excellent Masters' Jewels	Rs. 18
Gold do. do. do.	30
Gold Mounted Mark (Cornelian)	22
do. do. (Pearl)	22
Silver Gilt Royal Arch Jewel Brilliant	25
do. do. do.	36
do. do. do.	40
Hall Marked 18 Carat Royal Arch Brilliant	105
do. do. do.	95
Past Masters' Jewels Oval Wreath with Gold Edges and Emblems and Rose Diamond Eye	100
Chased Silver Gilt P. M. Jewel Bright Gold Emblems on Enamel	42
Red Cross Knight with Serpent and Cross	28
P. M. Jewel Gift Emblems under Glass	25
Silver Knight Templars' Star with Cube	21
Ark Mariners' Silver Gilt Jewel	15
P. M. Jewel Gilt Emblems under Glass	22
18 Carat Gold Red Enamelled R. C. P. K. T.	30
Silver Gilt Knight of Malta's Cross	12
do. Royal Arch Jewel	33

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

THE PATENT CONTINUOUS ASCENDING SYPHON, PURE CHARCOAL FILTER.

The most perfect Purifier of Water ever invented.

To explain the principles on which the Continuous Ascending Syphon Filter is constructed, it is necessary in the first place to remark, that in filtering water, the impurities must remain in the crevices and pores of the filtering material, and that ultimately these will be filled up, and the whole will become clogged so as not to allow the water to pass. In order to lessen this inconvenience as much as possible, it is necessary to prevent such foreign matters from entering, as can be got rid of otherwise; and, secondly, to afford the greatest facility for removing impurities which may be intercepted within the filter. These two points are most essential in the construction of a filter; so much so, indeed, that much of its real value depends upon them, deration, as is so frequently represented, is a decided mistake.

The first of these essentials has been obtained in the continuous filter by means of a system of ascending currents, by which the suspended impurities are separately precipitated outside the filter, whilst those only which are held in solution actually pass into the filtering material, the water being purified from these in the act of ascension. The second essential is attained by an arrangement for permitting the filtering material to be easily removed, and after cleansing to be as easily replaced.

The Cistern Filter, fitted in 7 gallons Brown Stone Jar. Rs. 30

Price complete with Fittings, without Jar, packed in a Hamper. Rs. 25.

Extract from the *Times*, 19th August, 1865:—"Cholera is induced by foul water, and may be entirely avoided by taking care to drink none but the purest water."

These Filters yield about half a gallon of water per minute.

Pocket Filters, same principle. Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 5.

Illustrated Catalogues, showing the principle of these Filters, can be had free on application.

SOUNDY & Co.,
Wholesale Importers.

Rampart Row and Forbes Street, Bombay.

PROSPECTUS.

BENGAL COUNCIL OF LAW REPORTING.

Chairman.—T. H. COWIE, Esq., Advocate General.

HON. H. S. MAINE, D. C. L. & LL. D., Member of the Supreme Council of India.
E. C. BAYLEY, Esq., C. S., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, Barrister-at-Law.
H. L. DAMPIER, Esq., C. S., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal.
WHITLEY STOKES, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Assistant Secretary, Government of India Legislative Department.
J. W. MIRFIELD, Esq., Officiating Solicitor to the Government of India.
BABOO ONOOCOOL CHUNDER MOOKERJEE, Pleader of the High Court.

The publication of the "Law Reports" in England under the supervision of a Council, having been attended with very great success, it is proposed to adopt a somewhat similar scheme for publishing Reports of the Decisions of the High Court at Calcutta.

If the Courts and the Profession in this country have not hitherto laboured (as was the case at home) under the disadvantage of having to collect information of the current decisions from a numerous list of independent and separate Reports, it may at least be said that the means hitherto supplied of obtaining such information have (so far as Bengal is concerned) been far from satisfactory.

The object of the present scheme (to follow in substance the terms used by the London Council in their prospectus,) is the preparation, under the supervision of the Council, by an Editor and Professional Reporters of ability, of one continuous set of Reports of the Decisions of the High Court, to be published with regularity and dispatch, and at a moderate cost.

Although the publication does not lay claim to any authoritative sanction from the Hon'ble the Judges who, it is understood, approve generally of the scheme, it is expected that the new Reports will be generally accepted by the Court in decision the Advocate in argument, and the General Practioner and others in advising the client, as sufficient evidence of Case Law as elucidated, by the High Court of Judicature.

In addition to a select publication of the current Decisions the proposed Reports will also include the Decisions on Indian Appeals of the Privy Council, the Orders and Rules of the High Court, and the Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue. Arrangements are also in progress for the reporting and publishing, in an early supplementary volume, of the past Full Bench Rulings of the High Court.

The Reports are designed for a public object, and will, therefore, be supplied at a price which represents no more than the cost of fair remuneration by way of salary to the Editor and Reporters, in addition to the cost of preparation, publication, and distribution, under the management of an experienced publishing Firm.

The Government of Bengal, with the sanction of the Government of India, have consented to make a yearly grant-in-aid, on condition of receiving a certain number of copies. It is hoped that this sum, with such Subscriptions as may be obtained from the Profession and general public, will suffice to meet the cost. Any surplus will be applied towards the increase of salaries, and of the Reporting Staff, the constitution of a Reserve Fund to meet future contingencies, and for such other purposes as the Council shall consider calculated to improve the system of reporting, and making the publication as valuable as possible.

It is proposed that the Reports of Decision in the different branches of the Court be separately paged and indexed, so that they may hereafter be bound up if desired separately. The publication will be issued monthly, in a form corresponding as nearly as possible with that of the English "Law Reports;" and it is anticipated that the first number will be ready about the 15th of August.

The present Editor and Reporting Staff will be follows:

EDITOR.

L. A. GOODEVE, Esq., Middle Temple.

REPORTERS.

WALTER M. BOURKE, Esq., Inner Temple. }
A. MACKENZIE, Esq., C. S. } Appellate Side.
M. GHOSE, Esq., Lincoln's Inn. }
BABOO RAJENDRO MISSRY, Pleader of the High Court. }
G. H. P. EVANS, Esq., Lincoln's Inn. } *Original Side.*
J. V. WOODMAN, Esq., Middle Temple. }

Messrs. Thacker, Spink, & Co. have been appointed Publishers to the Council, and all intending Subscribers should remit to them, as early as practicable, the amount of one year's Subscriptions, (viz., Rs. 49 inclusive of postage and packing.

Messrs. Thacker Vining & Co. Bombay, will receive subscriptions at the above rate.

Calcutta, 13th July, 1868.

With reference to the above, Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co. are authorized to announce, that the *Revenue, Civil and Criminal Reporter*, published by Messrs. Wyman Brothers, will be discontinued from this date.

London.—Messrs. W. Thacker & Co.
Calcutta.—Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.
Bombay.—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Sub-scribed Capital.	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates
	Rs.	Rs.	pr sh.		
1,000,000	100	......	......	Agra Bank ...	126 per share
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal ..	1780½ per sh.
1,045,000	500	400	.....	Bank of Bombay..	92 per share
1,000,000	500	500	.....	Ditto Ditto New..	13 p ct prem.
1,000,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Pres. Bank	101 per share
2,000,000	200	200	.....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 per share
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Brokers Banking Company ...	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank ..	10 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	200 per share
800,000	200	25	13½	China Bank ..	5 per share
700,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China..	270 p ct prem
1,000,000	250	250	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris ..	Nominal.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London..	No quot.
500,000	500	200	.....	Indian Peninsular London & China Bk.	21 per share
3,750,000	200	1,000	9	Madras Bank ..	63 per cent
1,000,000	250	125	8 p. ct	National Bank of India	133
500,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank ..	435 per share
	100	200	......	Royal Bank of India	81 per share
100,000	200	250	......	Guzerat Bank ...	65 nominal.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	....	Bombay Ship Co ..	1,400 pr share
260,000	2,500	2,500	....	B. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co ...	690 per share
300,000	5,000	3,500	20	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co ..	2,450 per share
160,000	5,000	2,500	......	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,600 per share
150,000	500	500	.....	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co ..	85 per share
120,000	5,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited ...	100 per share

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks.. ...	6 months' sight.	1s. 11⅝d. to 1s. 11 3/16d.
Do. Credits.. ..	6 Do. do....	1s. 11 9/16d. to 1s. 11¾d.
Do. Documents..	6 Do. do....	1s. 11¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight..	98⅞
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	98¼
China...	60 days' sight...	214¼

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities	6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills..	8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s „ 1835-36	94¼
„ „ „ 1842-43	94¼
„ „ „ 1854-55	94¼
Five per cent Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57	109¼ to 109½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-54.. ..	109
Five and half per cent.	115 to 115½

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	7 per cent
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs 10-8
Bank of England Notes	„ 10-4
Spanish Dollars	„ 225
Carolas	„ 290
Mexican Dollars	„ 220
German Crowns	„ 210
Five-Franc Pieces..	„ 223
Bar Silver	„ 108-8
Gold Leaf	„ 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	„ 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 6TH AUGUST.

		Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee Akote..	New	220 to 225
Broach...		230 to 232
Dhollera.. Bhownuggur		237 to 238
Veeravul..		210 to 220
Vingorla..		220 to 222
Dharwar Sawginned		235 to 240
Khandeish.. Barsee		215 to 220

Ready sales ... ... 250 Candies.

Market active.

CALCUTTA—JULY 31.

Government Securities.—The only transactions reported were of Rs 25,000 of 4 per cents at Rs. 4-12 discount and Rs. 10,000 of 5½ per cents at Rs. 15-0 premium.

A good amount of 6 per cent Municipal Debentures sold at Rs. 6-2 premium.

The transactions in shares were as follows:—

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,710.

National Bank shares, 3 sales, at Rs. 134.

People's Bank shares at Rs. 41.

Punjaub Bank shares at Rs. 80.

Oudh Banking Corporation shares at Rs. 15.

Bengal Coal Co.'s 1 share, for Rs. 1,220.

Central Press Co.'s shares at Rs. 41

Gowery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares at Rs. 205.

Landing and Shipping Co.'s shares at Rs 45.

Dehra Doon Tea Co.'s shares at Rs. 7-0 and 7½.

Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares were inquired after at Rs. 85.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon E. McKellar, Bengal Medical Establishment, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

Under instructions from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Medical Retiring Fund, the Assets, Liabilities, and Management of that Institution, for the Secretary of State for India in Council. The duties of the above Fund will in future, or until further orders, be performed by the Secretary to the Bombay Military Fund, Poona, to whom all communications and returns should be addressed.

Captain W. H. Newport, Staff Corps, is allowed a furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, for a period of two years.

Commanding Officers of Regiments and Batteries from with any men went to Abyssinia and proceeded thence to England, are directed to forward to the Military Accountant, without delay, the necessary statements of Savings Bank balances due to such men; the Secretary of State for India having made an urgent call for the same.

Lieutenant H. H. Lee, R. E., is allowed a furlough to Europe for two years, from 13th June last, the date on which he sailed from Zoulla.

Assistant Surgeon J. Kearney is permitted to proceed to Europe for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board there.

General Order No. 485, dated 22nd July 1868, replacing the services of Major F. S. Hewett, Staff Corps, at the disposal of the Provisional Commander in Chief, is cancelled.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Apothecary J. Aiken has been appointed to the temporary charge of the Bushire Residency, during Mr. Haywards absence at the Presidency on duty.

Surgeon J. S Rimington, Residency Surgeon, Baroda, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant H. S. Daniell to be temporarily a 2nd Grade District Superintendent of Police, vice Mr. G. T. Giertzen, with effect from the 8th ultimo, the date on which Major Scott proceeded on sick leave to Europe.

Captain S. F. McGillivray to be temporarily a 2nd Grade District Superintendent of Police, vice Major R. Johnstone

Captain F. H Segrave to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Ahmedabad District during the absence of Major S. Scott on sick leave, or until further orders.

Lieutenant W. H. Wilson to be Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Punch Mahals District, vice Captain LaTouche, and to act as District Superintendent of Police in that District, vice Captain F. H. Segrave or until further orders.

Captain W. P. LaTouche to be Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Surat District, vice Lieutenant Wilson, but to continue to act as District Superintendent of Police in that District during the absence of Major R. M. Bonnor on leave or until further orders.

Captain W. T Brown to act as Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Surat District, vice Captain W. P. LaTouche, or until further orders, but in the first instance to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Kaira District for Lieutenant H. S. Daniell, who has obtained two months' leave.

Major J. H. Henderson to be confirmed as District Superintendent of Police in the Poona District.

Major W. Y. H. Shortt to be District Superintendent of Police in the Kulladghee District.

Lieutenant Colonel W. Piric to be District Superintendent of Police in the Hydrabad District, vice Major J. H. Henderson.

Mr. S. H. Phillpotts to act as Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Surat for the detached station of Broach, vice Mr. W. Sandwith or until further orders.

Major J. E. Westropp, Cantonment Magistrate at Ahmedabad, is invested with Civil jurisdiction in the Ahmedabad District, under Act III. of 1859.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. W. Hadow Revenue and Police Commissioner Southern Division, has been allowed an extension for six months, on medical certificate, of the leave granted him on 31st March last.

Mr. H. S. Spring, Supernumerary Assistant Settlement Officer in Sind, is attached to the Indus Right Bank Survey.

Mr. H. E. Watson to act as Third Class Deputy Collector of Shikarpoor during Lieutenant R. Crawford's absence.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Captain Griffith, R.E, resumed charge of the office of Executive Engineer, Ahmednuggur, from Lieutenant G. M. Cruickshank, R. E, on the forenoon of the 16th July 1868.

NOTIFICATION BY THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER.

Mr. R. T. Wingate, Supernumerary Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Southern Maratha Country, having passed the prescribed Departmental Examination in Surveying and the Vernacular language, is entitled, from the 1st of August 1868, to the higher rate of pay as sanctioned by the Resolution of Government No. 1724, of the 1st of May 1868.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—6TH AUGUST.

London....	Cotton....	£1 0s. 0d.	Nominal per ton.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	do. do.
Liverpool..	Cotton....	£1 5s. 0d.	to £1 15s. 0d. do.
	Seeds	£0 12s. 6d.	to £0 15s 0d.
Overland..	Cotton....	£4 10s. 0d.	per 40 cubic feet
China	Cotton....	Rs. 2 to 3	per bale.
Mauritius .	Gram	Rs. 0 12 0	per bag.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
Aug. 6	Elizabeth	Buffet	Bordeaux, May 2.
	Dharwar	Thomas........	Aden, July 22.
	City of Manchester (s)	Manning	Kurrachee, August 3.
	China (s)	Stewart........	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Aug. 6	Lady McDonald..	Kennedy	Bankok.
	Canova	McNabb	Callao.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Suzanne*, Thibean, to Coromandel Coast.

Ship *Calmette*, Waite, to Galle.

Steamer *Orissa*, Anderson, to China.

Ship *Balkamah*, Poole, to Calcutta.

Ship *Hahnemann*, Nordon, to San Francisco.

The ship *Victoria Cross*, to Liverpool, began to load yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—The Telegraph of the 31st July announced the arrivals of the ships "Gustave," A. H. Prommerage, Re-union 5th July; "Canadian," W. Walker, London 16th April; "Star of Albion," Smith, London 18th April; "Ernesto Zuccani," "Punjab," "Simla," "Comorin," and "Callirrhoe."

DEPARTURES.—Ship, "Mofussilite," barque "Admiral Rigault," and a barque.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM FOR ENGLAND VIA THE CAPE.

THE First Class and full-powered Steam-ship "THE QUEEN," FREDERICK GROGAN, Commander, 3517 Tons, 600 Horse Power, will be despatched on or about the 10TH SEPTEMBER for LIVERPOOL, calling at the Cape to land and receive Passengers.

This magnificent Ship offers a most desirable opportunity for Families about to proceed to England on account of her superior Cabin accommodation and great speed, having accomplished the passage out from Liverpool to Bombay in the short space of fifty-two days.

She carries an experienced Surgeon, and has splendid accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. A Stewardess is also carried.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. BLAY and MACKINTOSH, Brokers, or to

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On TUESDAY, the 11th Augt., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "CARNATIC" (1,776 tons, 400 H. P.), Captain C. G. PERRINS, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on MONDAY, the 10th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 5th August, 1868.

LOST, on THURSDAY last, 30th July, a black and tan English TERRIER DOG, answering to the name of "GYP," belonging to DR. SIDNEY SMITH. Whoever will take the Dog to the P. and O. Office, 3 Rampart Row, will be handsomely rewarded.

COOKING STOVES.—Just received, per "CITY OF PEKIN," COOKING STOVES, combining all the most recent improvements, and warranted of first class English manufacture.

Enchantress No. 6 Rs. 80
Do. „ 7 „ 100
Do. „ 8 „ 115

with the necessary Cooking Utensils and Smoke Pipe. Adapted for large and small Families.

No. 6 Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Barque "ELIZABETH," Captain BUFFET, from Bordeaux, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods, as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain BUFFET will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders accompanied with Bills of Lading to be first sent to us for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain BUFFET, Barque "Elizabeth."
Bombay, 6th August 1868.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of Acts XI. and XII. Victoria, Chapter 21, and of NANCHUND HOOKUMCHUND and DEWCHUND HOOKUMCHUND, who traded in Bombay in partnership with Pranjeewandass Hurgowandass, Hurgowandass Pranjeewandass, Gopallrao Bulwantrao, and Dolutchund Hookumchund under the Name and Firm of PRANJEEWANDASS HURGOWANDASS and COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition by LALLOOBHAI CURRUMCHUND, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, and an Assistant Moonim of the Firm of Currumchund Premchund, of Bombay, Merchants, Creditors, praying for adjudication in Insolvency under the said Act against the said NANCHUND HOOKUMCHUND and DEWCHUND HOOKUMCHUND, verified by the Affidavit of the said Lalloobhai Currumchund, was filed in this Honourable Court on the Third day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight; and that the matters of the said Petition will be heard in the said Court on MONDAY the Seventh day of September next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.—Dated this 5th day of August 1868.

T. B. FERGUSON,
Acting Clerk of the Court.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s WINES, &c.

D. S. K. & Co. are advertising a remarkably choice series of

SHERRIES.

Red Seal, Pale, dry, very good	Rs. 21 per doz.
Yellow Seal, Pale, very fine..............	„ 24 „
White Capsule, Pale, dry, very fine...	„ 28 „
Vino de Pasto..............................	„ 30 „

CLARET.

Excellent Breakfast Medoc. Price very moderate.

Chateau Lafitte. From a well-known Bordeaux house.

CHAMPAGNE.

Jules Mumm & Co.'s *Crown Brand*, finest quality; shipped under express agreement.

BRANDIES.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s own brand. Labels registered. Rs. 33 per doz.

These Brandies are the results of negociation with one of the first Cognac distillers for regular supplies of his finest products. Lovers of the Spirit will perceive at once that they are not artificially sweetened, but that age and original fine quality are the causes of their present exquisite flavour and bouquet.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

NOW READY, PART III. OF

THE BOMBAY

MUNICIPAL RECORD.

(PUBLISHED WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.)

CONTENTS OF PART III.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR 1867:—
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Organization of Municipal Establishment.
Public Health.
Sanitary Progress.
Markets.
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Burial Grounds.
Drainage.
Vehar Water Works.
Lighting the Streets.
Overbridges and Miscellaneous Improvements in Roads.
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Statement showing outstanding Balances, &c., on account of Rates and Taxes.
Statements showing receipts and payments of several Municipal Funds.
DR. HEWLETT'S HEALTH REPORT FOR 1867.
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MR. RAWLINSON'S REPORT ON MR. R. AITKEN'S MAIN DRAINAGE SCHEME.
Resolution of Government on Ditto.
MR. R. AITKEN'S WET DOCK SCHEME:—
Resolution of Bombay Government.
Despatch of Sir S. Northcote.

The fourth part will contain the Proceedings of some Mofussil Municipalities.

Subscriptions registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price Rs. 12 per annum.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of the Estate of MEER SASSOON MOSES, Jewish Inhabitant of Bombay, formerly trading as a Merchant in Bombay.

UPON reading the Affidavit of CHARLES ARCHIBALD LANGLEY, hereunto annexed, and marked A, and the Judge's Summons dated the 3rd day of July last, and no cause being shown against the same, I do hereby grant unto the said MEER SASSOON MOSES an ORDER of DISCHARGE under Sections 23 and 24 of Act XXVIII. of 1865; and I do hereby also direct that notice hereof be given by Advertisement to be once published in the *Bombay Gazette*, in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, the *Times of India*, the *Bombay Samachar* and *Jami-Jamshed* Newspapers.—Dated the 4th day of August 1868. JOSEPH ARNOULD.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Bombay Gazette Press, 1868.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR AUGUST.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINS the alterations in the time of running of the trains on the G. I. P. Line, and also the B. B. & C. I. alterations.

CONTENTS:—

MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
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Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
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India General Steam Navigation Company.
COMPANIES:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA

AGENTS:

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.—The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 11th August at 2 P.M; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

CHINA MAILS—The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's steamer will be closed on FRIDAY, the 7th August, at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 10 A.M.

Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

OVERLAND MAILS.

THE dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1868 are at present fixed as follows, China and Australia:—

Tuesday.....August	11	Saturday....Oct.	31
„ ...... „	18	„ ....Nov.	7
„ .... „	25	„ .... „	14
Tuesday....Sept.	1	„ .... „	21
„ .... „	8	„ .... „	28
„ .... „	15	„ ....Dec.	5
„ .... „	22	„ ...... „	12
„ ....Sept.	29	„ .... „	19
Tuesday....	6	„ .... „	26
„ ....October	13		
„ .... „	20		

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1868.

THE political dishonesty of Mr. Gladstone in his recent bootless attempts to unsaddle Mr. Disraeli is eminently conspicuous in the manner in which he has brought the great Irish question before Parliament. There was probably scarcely a man in England except some hot-headed office-hunter, or thick-and-thin partisan who did not believe that the time selected by the liberal chief for agitating the question in Parliament was singularly ill-chosen. The Parliament was moribund, and not the Parliament only but the Parliamentary system it represented. Its simple duty was to complete the arrangements for the transfer of power from itself to the representatives of the new constituencies, and to provide for any sudden and unforeseen emergency that the day or the hour might bring forth. Its duty was not, in any way whatever, to introduce on the immediate eve of its own dissolution, a great constitutional change, the principle only of which it might affirm, but the details of which it could not by any possibility carry out. What, if, as Mr. Disraeli expects or pretends to expect, the new Parliament should not take the same view of the Irish Church establishment as the Liberal party has done in the old. In that case the Irish difficulty is made infinitely worse by the misplaced action of the dying Parliament, and the country incurs the risk of a new outbreak of Irish disaffection all the bitterer by the cup of promise being dashed from the lips. The only peg, on which, to our thinking, Mr. Gladstone and his worshippers can hang the faintest vestige of an excuse, is that it was desirable to go to the constituencies with a "cry" that would poll the country on a question which the forthcoming Parliament would be called on to decide. So far this was well; but the "cry" could have been raised at the hustings, and the grave step would thus have been avoided of compromising the new Parliament. Above all things it was preposterous and unreasonable to expect the Conservative Premier to hand over the reins of office to the discontented and ambitious Liberals merely because he had been defeated on a question which had been put forward as a transparent party-trick, and one on which Parliament ought not to have expressed any opinion whatever. All sensible men, even the Liberals themselves, and all posterity would have laughed outright at the simplicity of Mr. Disraeli if he had surrendered office. We make bold to say that there is not a premier since the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832 who would have resigned office and made way for the Liberals under a defeat on a point such as Mr. Gladstone raised. He would have appealed to the country for the country's verdict on a principle introducing one of the greatest of constitutional changes, and this Mr. Disraeli would likewise have done, but for the coming elections under the new Reform Acts. The abuse which has been showered upon Mr. Disraeli for not being the fool the Liberals would like him to be, is a mere contemptible outburst of party spleen.

But the fact that brings out Mr. Gladstone's political dishonesty in the present agitation most clearly, is that he has not chosen the real heart and soul of the Irish difficulty, so far as the same rests on political grounds, and can be remedied by political expedients. The real political difficulty in Ireland is the land question, and not by any means the Church, though that too swells the volume of Irish discontent. Suppose the Irish Church establishment were swept away to-morrow, is it not apparent that the tremendous problem of dealing with the land still remains in all its uncompromising imperativeness? Nobody surely imagines that the disestablishment of the Irish Church will bring about permanent peace in Ireland while a symbol of conquest greater than the domination of a Protestant Church still hangs over the country in the persons of an English landed aristocracy. But Mr. Gladstone's object was to tilt Mr. Disraeli from his seat, and he knew that on the land question he would not secure a following even of his own party. A great statesman, above the debasing influences of party connection, (which Mr. Gladstone by no means is) and looking only to his country's good, would have stated the true evil and put forward the true remedy so far as he could divine the same. He would have done this that the real question might have gone to the country at the approaching elections, and would have laboured to form parliamentary and public opinion thereon, in the event of Parliament and the country proving unripe for the cure. But with a view, as we believe, solely to obtain office, he raised the minor Irish Church agitation, confident of a Liberal majority; and then became grandly indignant when Mr. Disraeli spoiled his whole game by clinging tenaciously to the treasury benches. We believe, however, that Mr. Gladstone, so far, as he has gone, is on the right side, and that not only must the Irish Church fall but the land question also be dealt with. The danger of attacking the minor grievance first is lest the major one may be ultimately and indefinitely staved off. It will be a reproach to Parliament if it rests satisfied with the abolition of the Irish Church and awaits contentedly another Fenian outbreak to teach it the full measure of its duty to Ireland.

LIEUTENANT MACDONNELL, 2nd Battalion 12th Regiment, was tried, convicted, and sentenced to be reprimanded for disobedience of orders, as our readers may recollect, in not daily inspecting the cholera belts of his men, and for writing an insubordinate memo. to the Adjutant on the subject. The result of the trial is what almost every one expected and wished. Military discipline has been satisfied, and at the same time a hot-headed young fellow of high spirit, and irritated by the foolish conduct of an uncongenial commanding officer, has not been ruined for little more than an act of false pride and obstinacy. This is as it should be, though at the same time we cannot but think that had the commanding officer, Captain Browne, of the Chinsurah depôt, possessed any discretion he would have settled the matter himself. We also think that Sir William Mansfield, had he been wise, would have contented himself with administering a severe reprimand to the offender in General Orders. To try a man for such a trivial offence seems to be a derogation from the dignity of military justice, particularly as the propriety of interpreting the order in the sense Captain Browne adopted was at least questionable. The case had also, unfortunately, a comical side, and altogether the process of trying Lieutenant Macdonnell by a court-martial was rather like breaking a butterfly on the wheel. Every one felt he would only be reprimanded, and reprimanded he might have been by the Commander-in-Chief without a court-martial. As it is, an appearance of failure on the part of His Excellency is produced, and to make matters worse he pelts the court with a page and a quarter of remarks, full of the most impressive words he could find in the dictionary. Truly, to read the objurgation in question, without knowing what had called them forth, one would imagine that the prisoner had been a leader in a military effect are so utterly disproportioned that they insensibly suggest to our mind a rebellion in the Isle of Man, or that which Lord North declared such a miniature outbreak would resemble. Lord North lived in a coarse age, and had not our advantages, so we fear we must abstain from quoting his words, though doubtless they will occur to many of our readers. Lieutenant Macdonnell, doubtless—as we have said in a previous issue—committed an offence. He ought to have obeyed the order first and remonstrated afterwards. Unfortunately he did not do so. He took it into his head that to inspect the abdomens of private soldiers would be derogatory to his dignity, and that idea he would not abandon. Hence the trial, and, as we think, very fitting verdict and sentence. Sir William does not, we regret to say, agree with us, and uses very hard language indeed. The offence committed he describes in the most forcible terms, making use of the words "flagrant," "deliberate," and "insolence" which seem to us singularly inapplicable. The worst of it is that the Commander-in-Chief has absolutely used himself up in vituperation, and when he meets with even a more atrocious offence than that of Lieutenant Macdonnell's—which by the way he would seem not to think probable—he will be compelled to employ algebraical symbols. For instance, in the present case, he uses the word "flagrant." When a worse crime still is committed he will be compelled to write "flagrant n" or "flagrant n by 4" as occasion may require. Besides this wastefulness of words we are also compelled to regret that, in the excitement of the affair, Sir W. Mansfield lost his head to such an extent as to write positively bad English. He asserts, very incorrectly, "that daily personal inspection of cholera belts to see that they are properly worn, which inspection can only be effected by unbuttoning the trousers and pulling up the shirt, to be the custom of the service." At least, he says, it used to be the custom of the service when His Excellency was a regimental officer, and he has taken trouble to ascertain that "like precautions are not forgotten in the present day, when the health, it may be said the lives, of the young soldiers are directly concerned." Now, what does this passage mean, if not that these precautions and inspections are necessary to the soldiers' health *now* and were *not* so formerly? His Excellency also pays the non-commissioned officers of the service a very bad compliment when he says that even in well-ordered regiments they cannot be trusted to perform such simple duties. If such is the case, the rank of corporal and sergeant may as well be abolished. Fortunately the Commander-in-Chief is in error. It is needless to go deeply into the subject of this semi-comic court-martial, for we have already in a previous issue discussed it at some length. We cannot, however, refrain from blaming His Excellency for having in his remarks mentioned that Lieutenant Macdonnell had been advised by the General of the Division—though without result—to withdraw the obnoxious memo. This fact does not appear on the face of the proceedings, and being evidence against him should, if brought forward at all, have been sworn to. It was therefore improper to allude to it at all. We equally blame Sir William for not making any allusion to the very high testimony borne to the prisoner's character by his commanding officer in a document which was produced before the court-martial. In conclusion, we would observe that this trial is, in our opinion, a most regrettable incident. We feel sure that the large majority of the army feel more disposed both to laugh at the absurd features it contains, and to sympathise with the prisoner under the Commander-in-Chief's harshness, rather than to blame as they otherwise would a breach, though not a very heinous one, of military discipline. The general public also will decline to endorse Sir William's opinion that the court, in awarding a sentence of simple reprimand, "failed in its duty." Considering the light nature of the punishments awarded for other and worse offences during the last five or six months, the punishment inflicted on Lieut. Macdonnell could not in any fairness have been heavier. Moreover, it will suffice to prevent a repetition of the offence either by himself or others, and that is after all the only object of punishment.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CALAMITY AT MANCHESTER.

LONDON, 3RD AUGUST, NOON.

A fearful calamity has occurred at Manchester through a false alarm of fire being raised at a music hall. Twenty-three persons were killed and several injured.

Baron Napier has inspected the Working Men's Corps of Volunteers as their honorary colonel.

Marshal Blakeney is dead.

The steamer "Baroda," with the outward Indian mails, left Suez for Bombay on the 26th ultimo, at midnight, six hours after contract time.

LONDON, 27TH JULY, AFTERNOON.

Fair Dhollera was quoted at Liverpool to-day at 8½d.

The ships *Clara*, *Ningpo*, and *Diadem* have arrived.

LONDON, 30TH JULY, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firmer.

Fair Dhollera, 7¾d.

Ditto ditto, June shipment, 7½d.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending 30th July show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes £11,375,000—unchanged.

Bills discounted £16,125,000. Decrease £125,000.

Cash £22,000,000. Decrease £125,000.

SIR ALEXANDER GRANT, Bart., has been appointed an "additional member" of the Legislative Council of this presidency. The appointment was announced in an "extraordinary" of the official "Gazette" published yesterday.

WE print in another column the despatches of the Home Government to the Government of India and the Governments of Madras and Bombay, with reference to the general management of the Abyssinian Expedition.

THE rainfall at Matheran, from the beginning of the year up to 9 A.M. on the 20th July, was 165 inches 38 cents. At Malcolm Pett, Mahableshwur, it was 90 inches 19 cents.

THE movements of His Excellency the Viceroy for the winter season, which we observe set forth with some minuteness by one or more of our contemporaries, are as yet, we believe, quite undetermined on.—*Pioneer*.

ON July 30th about four hundred men from the southern districts of Calcutta waited upon the Commissioner, to complain of the treatment of the zemindars, and to press upon Government the need of help in the prospect of distress which they already feel. This is an expressive fact, and tells of something more than present distress arising from the rains. When will the zemindars acknowledge their obligation to the occupiers of the land, or the Government cause them to do so? This is a question that cannot sleep, and *drifting* is dangerous.—*Indian Daily News*.

THE apparent want of respect with which the present Commander-in-Chief treats the proceedings of a court-martial lead officers in many instances to act independently of the law he is so prone to lay down. The recommendation of a court is unheeded—but a man who has almost murdered his wife, and who is condemned without any recommendation to mercy, the Chief pardons. To collect the observations of His Excellency appended to proceedings of courts-martial during his period of office, would be to compile a valuable volume of "Mansfield on military law." He has tried to teach the law of evidence, principles of cross-examination, of admission of documentary evidence, and principles of recommendations for mercy. But military courts seem as perverse, as inconsistent as ever justice repeatedly fails, the system is growing absurd, and if any change is needed it is both in the constitution and legal ability of the tribunals as well as in the recognition of one established, written, code of law and penalty, by both the Chief of an army and his officers. —*Indian Daily News*.

THE Accountant General of the Punjab having applied to the Government of India "for a copy of a Financial Resolution of November 1855, according to which a gratuity sanctioned for a Government servant who dies before drawing any portion of it, cannot be paid in full to his family whose title is restricted to that portion of a of the discharge of the deceased to that of his death," the Secretary to that Government has stated in reply—"that it is not considered necessary to comply with the requisition, as henceforth gratuities should be disbursed in lump sums, instead of in monthly instalments as heretofore."

THE tenor of Colonel Pelly's despatch on the civil war in Nejd would leave (says the "Englishman") the impression on the mind, that the result is of no interest to India. He, however, admits that the struggle must take off from the pressure exercised by the Wahabee power on our good allies at Muscat, and thus indirectly proves that India is interested. The Sultan of Muscat is in fact a feudatory of Nejd, and it is possible that a new arrangement may relieve him of a burden which has been, indeed, a severe weight to him and his family hitherto. Punctual in the exaction of tribute, the Wahabee chiefs could never refrain from showing how fiercely they longed to annex the whole of Oman as they had annexed Koweit and Kateef. Hitherto our policy in the Gulf of Arabia has been to support the falling fortunes of Muscat, in spite of that state being rendered a tributary of Nejd. On the one hand we have felt compelled, repeatedly, to interfere between the Ameer of Nejd and the Sultan, and on the other between the Sultan and the Shah of Persia. Based on the old fear of piracies in the Gulf, our idea has been to keep the Wahabees away from the seashore as much as possible. It is needless to say that our success has been but partial and unsatisfactory. The result of the contest at Riad may open up a new phase in the relation of all the neighbouring states with the central power at Nejd, and hence we cannot regard the contest as a matter for such absolute indifference as Colonel Pelly would suggest. The Colonel's oft-repeated visits to Muscat and his journeys to Raid ought to have prevented him from writing so carelessly. Palgrave gives the military strength of Nejd at 47,300 men, supplemented by a Bedouin levy of about 76,500.

THERE are few officers in Government employ more energetic in the discharge of their duties than Mr. Rivett-Carnac, the Cotton Commissioner of the Central Provinces and the Berars. He appears to take a genuine interest in his work, and to spare no trouble to encourage the growth of the best descriptions of cotton. Even when engaged in travelling through the district under his charge he finds time to communicate to the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce at Bombay regular returns of the exports of cotton, and when the season of exportation has ceased, he sends accounts of the state and prospects of the growing crop.—*Englishman*.

IF the Bombay Cotton Frauds' Act and the appointment of Cotton Commissioners have not, by their operations, proved the advantage and necessity of extending the law to all cotton-producing districts in India, they have certainly (says the "Indian Daily News") been the means of collecting valuable information regarding the annual prospects, the growth, and the character of the staple, its chief markets, and highways by which it is exported, and its adaptability to the soils of the several districts in which its varieties are cultivated. It is due to the suggestions of the Commissioners likewise that so many cotton presses are being erected in the interior, and that thus the market is always kept so fully and early informed as to the cotton results of each year. One of the primary duties of the American cotton merchant is to obtain a reliable estimate of the cultivating prospects of an approaching year as compared with the actual results of the past—and no pains are spared to accomplish this object. Our cotton exports may not be so vast as those of America, but we have generally experienced difficulty in obtaining information even regarding a past period. The Indian Customs returns may tell us in aggregate of the cotton exported, but there are so many minor ports, Cuttack for instance, and Bimlipatam, where certain quantities find outlet and the bales are carried so many miles beyond the place of produce that we gain nothing beyond the simple knowledge that a certain number of bales were exported during the year. To those interested in cotton, as well as to Government, the place of cultivation, the soil, suitability, and prospects of each district, and questions of roads and bridges are all of equal importance. The eccentricities of the weather likewise require that the market should receive intelligent reports as to the promise of the annual crop. A deficiency of a hundred thousand bales would seriously affect prices, and prices imply a great deal to those who do not study the cotton reports. . . . However much it may be protested against as a piece of special and superficial legislation, it cannot be denied that a Cotton Commissioner, on this side of India, would be welcomed by those directly engaged in the trade. We are not aware whether Government intends to press through Council the Indian Cotton Frauds' Act which it temporarily withdrew during the last legislative session for further information, but these are arguments in its favour that were not advanced before. They may briefly be described as the result of the direct interest Government manifests in the cultivation and export of one of the most important and promising products of the country.

WITH a view to the introduction of the Chinchona plant into Burmah, Captain Seaton, the Conservator of Forests, British Burmah has been deputed to Madras to make himself acquainted with the method of treating and cultivating the Chinchona, and to take charge of the cases containing the plants in their transit to Rangoon. *Madras Times*.

BOMBAY.

WE learn from the "Bombay Government Gazette" of yesterday that Mr. Shripad Babaji Thakur, B.A., has been elected to the Mungul-dass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellowship in connection with the University of Bombay.

THE value of silver ready for coinage in the Bombay Mint at the end of last week was Rs. 36,55,766, of which Rs. 36,00,000 belonged to the Currency Department, leaving a balance of Rs. 55,766.

THE total number of deaths registered during the past week was 299, being a decrease of 39 as compared with the preceding week, 37 below the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years, and 27 more than the total of the week ending 6th August in last year.

THE following amongst other persons have presented petitions to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Insolvency Act:—

Heerjee Poonsey, a broker, (at present in the Bombay Gaol).

Purshotumdass Dolubdass, a broker, (at present in the Bombay Gaol).

Soonderjee Tuluckchund, a broker.

A CORRESPONDENT suggests a subscription, on the part of shipmasters of the port, in aid of the crew of the "Mai Blume," which was destroyed by fire on Wednesday last. We understand that Mr. Freeman, of the shipping office, has consented to take charge of subscriptions, till other arrangements may be made for the distribution of what is gathered. Subscriptions would willingly be received at the office of this paper, and forwarded. The hull of the unfortunate vessel, we may mention, was safely towed to the upper part of the harbour on Wednesday night.

IN supersession of previous orders, the Governor in Council has appointed the following Officers to be visitors of the Bombay (or Colaba) Lunatic Asylum:—The Commissioner of Police, the Senior Magistrate, the 2nd Magistrate, the 3rd Magistrate, the Brigadier-General Commanding the Garrison, the Deputy Inspector General Indian Medical Department at the Presidency, the Officer Commanding the European Regiment at Colaba, the Officer Commanding Her Majesty's 21st Regiment Native Infantry (Marine Battalion), the Senior Medical Officer of the European Regiment at Colaba, the Officer Commanding the Colaba Sanitarium, the Secretary to the Inspector General Indian Medical Department.

MAILS will be closed at the General Post Office for Singapore and Hongkong, per steamer "John Bright," to-day at 4 P.M.

THE British India Steam Navigation Co.'s steamer "Punjaub," advertized to sail for the Coast and Calcutta to-day, has been unavoidably detained until the 15th instant.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer "Orissa", Captain Anderson, will sail to-day to China, with 898½ chests of Malwa opium, and the following passengers:—For Galle—Mr. E. M. Fogo. For Madras—Mr. W. Loane. For Sydney—Mr. Alfred Murray.

YESTERDAY, a Hindoo, aged about fifty years, named Nursoo, was found dead in Marine Lane. The matter was reported to the coroner, who issued a warrant for the disposal of the body.

LAST Wednesday night, a Hindoo woman fell into a well in an oart in Girgaum Back Road, while in the act of drawing water, but, by the assistance of some of the townspeople, she was taken out alive.

WE are requested by the Acting Chief Magistrate to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of Rs. 10 from "Twist," for the poor box.

THE native Chief, whose arrival from Ahmedabad was mentioned in yesterday's paper, proceeded to Poona on Wednesday, to visit His Excellency the Governor.

THE Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp sat as an Appeal Court yesterday, and gave judgment in the case of Premchund Roychund and another, plaintiffs and respondents, against the Bank of Hindoostan and Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy, defendants and appellants, in which Sir Joseph Arnould pronounced a decree in favour of the plaintiffs in March last. The Appeal Court affirmed the judgment with costs. Mr. White and Mr. McCulloch, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Green, appeared for the respondents; and Messrs. Pigot, Dunbar, and Green, instructed by Mr. Rimington, for the appellants.

PEERBHOY MOWJEE and Ali Hurjee, against whom apprehension and search warrants were issued on Wednesday from the Mazagon Police Court, were yesterday brought up before Mr. Warden, and charged with stealing currency notes of the collective value of Rs. 20,260, belonging to the Nawab of Brila. Mr. Thacker, on behalf of the first defendant, made an application to His Worship to get him bailed, which was refused. The other man, who turned Queen's evidence, was discharged. The Court was crowded during the day with several members of the Khoja community, who seemed to take an interest in Peerbhoy Mowjee, a man of standing in their caste.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) was held yesterday afternoon. Mr. A. J. MacDonald was called to the chair. Mr. W. Bond put a number of questions to the Chairman for additional information as to the accounts of which a further statement will in consequence be made out. Resolutions were then passed approving the report, confirming the opening of the branches, declaring a dividend of Rs. 11-8 per share, and carrying the balance to the reserve fund. The retiring directors were then re-elected, and the former auditors were also re-appointed. Our report of the meeting is held over.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 1st August 1868.

OPEN 306 MILES.

Coaching	Rs. 27,239	13	0
Merchandize	„ 19,274	11	5
Electric Telegraph	„ 303	2	0
Total Rs...	46,817	10	5

Corresponding Week in August 1867.

Coaching	26,708	4	11
Merchandize	17,238	5	0
Electric Telegraph	323	8	0
Total Rs...	44,270	1	11
Increase............	2,547	8	6

FORT POLICE COURT.—6TH AUGUST.

(BEFORE JOHN CONNON, ESQ.)

PICK-POCKET.—Chander Bux was charged with stealing two rupees in cash from the pocket of one Dugadoo Nimbajee. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to receive fifteen stripes.

THEFT.—Mahomed Ahmed, a native policeman, was charged with stealing a silver anklet, belonging to Shaik Soobhan, a cart-driver. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—6TH AUGUST.

(BEFORE J. L. WARDEN, ESQ.)

THEFT.—Gopal Luxamon was charged with stealing a fence-post, the property of the G. I. P. Railway Company. The prisoner was seen on Wednesday night coming from the Sion railway station with the post in his hand. Prisoner urged in defence that he was taking the post to the chowkey in order to find an owner. The magistrate adjudged the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to receive fifteen stripes.

A CARELESS GROOM.—Gopal Rowjee, a groom, was charged with being drunk while in charge of his master's buggy. The defendant admitted the offence and was fined five rupees.

THE BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION.

SEVENTEENTH DAY: WEDNESDAY, 5TH AUGUST.

As it was generally known that Mr. Premchund Roychund would be examined to-day, the Durbar Room was filled some time before the sitting of the Commission, and during the day the interest taken in the examination of the great projector and speculator was manifested by a crowded hall. Mr. Premchund was sworn in the vernacular, but gave his evidence in good English; and throughout his examination he was allowed the assistance of his manager in looking up his books for the entries of transactions regarding which he was questioned.

On the witness entering the box the President said—It is our intention, Mr. Premchund, to examine you—and I have to tell you that probably your examination will last for two or three days—but you must not fancy that you can leave Bombay when your examination is over, for we will afterwards sift your evidence and compare it with your books, and the books of other companies in which you have been dealing, and we shall then re-examine you. You must not leave Bombay therefore; but I hope your examination will be so explicit, both for your own sake, for the sake of the Commission, and for the sake of the public, that it will be unnecessary to re-examine you.

The examination was then commenced by the President. (Q.) I believe you are the son of Roychund Deepchund?—(A.) Yes, sir. (Q.) Who was Roychund Deepchund?—what was his employment?—(A.) He is a broker, sir. (Q.) Was he not broker to the Bank of Bombay?—(A.) He was a broker to the Bank of Bombay as well as to others. (Q.) Where is Roychund Deepchund now?—(A.) He is not in Bombay, sir. (Q.) Well, but where is he?—(A.) He is at Nowsarree. (Q.) That is in the Guicowar's territory?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Why is he there?—(A.) He has got some debts due there. (Q.) Now, when were you first elected a director of the Bank of Bombay?—(A.) On 28th July 1864. (Q.) When did you resign?—(A.) On 12th September 1864. (Q.) Why did you resign then?—(A.) I was going to Poona; it was in the rainy season. (Q.) But directors do not always resign when they went to Poona?—(A.) I had plenty of business there of my own. (Q.) Plenty business besides?—(A.) Yes, I was a broker also. (Q.) Well, perhaps you will explain why you did resign then. Was it because you had too much business?—(A.) I had too much business and was often at Poona. (Q.) You were again elected director?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) When was that?—(A.) On 12th December. (Q.) Well, had your business decreased in that time?—(A.) No, sir. (Q.) Then why did you consent to be a director then?—(A.) Some friends of mine asked me to be a director and pressed me to join the board. (Q.) Who pressed you to be director?—(A.) Some friends of mine. President—Well, sir, I want to know who?—(A.) Mr. Hannay and Mr. Tracey. (Q.) You say Mr. Tracey—I want to know whether that is true or not?—(A.) Yes, I think so. (Q.) You were elected on 12th December 1864. When did you resign?—(A.) On 29th June 1865. (Q.) Now, I believe you were a promoter of the Bombay Reclamation Company?—(A.) I was not a promoter. (Q.) One of the promoters?—(A.) No, sir, I was not one of the promoters. (Q.) How long was it before you joined that company, or rather how long was it before you joined these promoters?—(A.) I was not a promoter. (Q.) Never mind; when did you join them in the undertaking? You have told us you were not a promoter, but when did you join Mr. Gavin Steel and the others?—(A.) I was with them always. (Q.) From the beginning?—(A.) Yes, from the beginning. (Q.) In what capacity were you with them?—(A.) We were consulting as to the allotment of shares and all sorts of things. (Q.) In fact you were their adviser in the promotion of this scheme?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) When was the first prospectus of the Bombay Reclamation Company issued?—(A.) I think in July. It was in June or July 1864. (Q.) It must have been before that, surely?—(A.) I do not remember the date. (Q.) Was not the prospectus issued before the applications went in?—(A.) Yes, sir. (Q.) Well, then, if the applications went in on 1st June the prospectus must have been issued before that?—(A.) There was no prospectus, sir. (Q.) What, no prospectus?—(A.) No, there was no prospectus? (Q.) Was there any advertisement of the intended scheme, then?—(A.) No, sir. People must have known about the company. (Q.) How could they know the particulars of this company unless some prospectus or advertisement was issued?—(A.) Well, there was none. (Q.) Well, now, do you know at what time applications were first sent in?—(A.) I think it was in June. (Q.) Would you be surprised to find that some of the applications were made before that? Oh, is Mr. Ranken here. (Mr. Ranken was not present.) Who received these applications?—(A.) I received some, Mr. Scott some, and Mr. Cowasjee Jehanjhier received some. (Q.) Well, have you got the letters of application made to you for shares?—(A.) No, sir; I have not got them; I have only got one. President—Let me see that one. Witness (after looking over some papers)—I cannot find it here, sir; my manager will get it. President—Well, send for it directly, please. Witness said he would. He then spoke to Mr. Roonan and his manager, and Mr. Roonan left the room. (Q.) Who was that application from?—(A.) From Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia. (Q.) You had other applications?—(A.) Lots of them. (Q.) Can you remember any other person from whom you received applications?—(A.) We had applications from everybody. (Q.) Everybody! Did you receive any application from Mr. Blair?—(A.) He did not send to me, but to Mr. Scott. (Q.) And Mr. Robertson?—(A.) He did not send to me; he also sent to Mr. Scott. (Q.) Did you receive any application from Mr. Birch?—(A.) He also applied to Mr. Scott. (Q.) Did you receive any application from any director of the Bombay Bank or from any official in the Bombay Bank?—(A.) Not to my knowledge; I do not remember. (Q.) I suppose these applications were afterward considered by you and the promoters?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Then I suppose you exercised a discretion as to the persons to whom you should allot shares?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) To some you gave more than they asked for, and to some less?—(A.) Certainly not more than they asked for. (Q.) Never?—(A.) I think not. President—Now be careful. Witness—Well, I may have given sometimes more and sometimes less. (Q.) I suppose you considered those who might be useful to the company in allotting the shares?—(A.) Not at all. It was only to give to friends whom we know. (Q.) You did not consider at all how these friends might be useful to the company you were forming?—(A.) No, sir. (Q.) That did not enter into your consideration?—(A.) No, sir. (Q.) I suppose there was a great rush for these shares?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) When was the first allotment made?—(A.) I don't know. (Q.) It was on the 1st July, was it not?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Were not they at a premium before the allotment was made?—(A.) Yes, before the application was made. (Q.) Before the application was made! And what premium were they at before the application was made?—(A.) About Rs. 10,000 premium. (Q.) What premium were they at before the allotment was made on 1st July?—(A.) I do not remember exactly. President—But perhaps you will look at your books and tell us. You can look at any book you like. Witness (after looking at one of his books)—I cannot remember. (Q.) Have you any doubt they were at a very large premium then?—(A.) I have no doubt at all; it was more than Rs. 10,000. (Q.) So that a person who received an allotment of shares at that time might have gone into the market at once and realized a handsome profit?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) I suppose they rose to a higher premium after the allotment?—(A.) Yes, to Rs. 18,000 or Rs. 20,000. (Q.) Premium?—(A.) Yes, premium. (Q.) Then I think there was a supplementary issue of shares.—(A.) Yes. (Q.) And anybody receiving an allotment of the supplementary issue would receive a very handsome present?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Now, who received the applications for the supplementary issue?—(A.) Mr. Scott, I think. (Q.) Did any of them come to you?—(A.) Yes, some may have come to me. Some did come to me. (Q.) I suppose you exercised a very careful discretion before you allotted this supplementary issue?—(A.) Yes, sir. (Q.) Did you then give to some more and to some less than they asked for?—(A.) I gave them all less. (Q.) Now did you receive any application for the first or second issue from Mr. Hannay?—(A.) No. There were no applications from him at all. (Q.) Why?—(A.) Because he was a partner of Mr. Steel. (Q.) You remember the application from Mr. Birch?—(A.) I do not remember it, but he must have applied, for he got shares. (Q.) Do you know whether Mr. Birch had any shares of the supplementary issue?—(A.) I don't know. President (to Clerk)—Where are the Back Bay allotments? We had better get them. (Allotment books produced.) President—Perhaps you will just take this allotment book in your hands. Now, you say Mr. Hannay was a partner of Mr. Steel. Did he have any shares allotted to him?—(A.) He had shares allotted to him, but he was a partner of Mr. Steel and did not make any application. (Q.) They were allotted to him by Mr. Steel?—(A.) To Mr. Steel and Mr. Hannay both. (Q.) How many shares did he get?—(A.) 25 of the first issue and 22 of the second issue. (Q.) Do you know whose handwriting this is (handing to witness a sheet of note paper)?—(A.) Yes, it is Mr. Birch's. (Q.) This is Mr. Birch's application?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Is not it an application for six shares?—(A.) Yes, it is an application for six shares. President—Look at the original issue and see how many shares Mr. Birch got. Witness—He got eight shares. (Q.) Now can you explain why he got eight shares?—(A.) It was because he was a friend of Mr. Scott, Cowasjee, and every one. (Q.) Yourself included?—(A.) Yes, sir. President—Now, just see if Mr. Birch had any of the supplementary issue.—(A.) No, sir, he had none. President—Now just look to Mr. James Blair and see how many he had of the original issue?—(A.) He had five of the original issue. (Q.) Now, did not he apply for further shares?—(A.) I do not remember, sir. (Q.) Did he obtain a further issue of supplementary shares?—(A.) There is nothing in the book about that. (Q.) He is down in this rough copy for ten shares. Do you see that?—(A.) Yes, sir, he has got three others. (Q.) Is that of the original issue or the supplementary issue?—(A.) This is the rough statement. I believe he applied for shares. (Q.) What was the date of the supplementary issue?—(A.) It was a month after the allotments were out. (Q.) You are not aware of his having got any of the second issue?—(A.) No, sir, but he bought some at the auction. President—I am coming to that by and bye. We have got all that. Just look and see how many shares J. Inverarity had. Witness—Four shares, sir. (Q.) Any of the supplementary issue?—(A.) No. (Q.) Well, Colonel Ballard?—(A.) Two shares. (Q.) Any of the new issue?—(A.) No. (Q.) And H. J. Anderson?—(A.) He had five shares. (Q.) Any of the new issue?—(A.) None, sir. (Q.) Well, R. McIlwraith?—(A.) He had ten shares. (Q.) Any of the new issue

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(A.) No, none. (Q.) And Mr. Cassels?—(A.) Fifteen of the original and twenty-two of the supplementary. (Q.) Now, Mr. Tracey?—(A.) Two of the original and ten of the supplementary. (Q.) And Mr. Alex. Stewart?—(A.) Four. (Q.) Any of the new issue?—(A.) None. (Q.) Mr. Ravenscroft?—(A.) Two of the original: none of the new. (Q.) Mr. Lidderdale?—(A.) Five of the original and none of the new. (Q.) Mr. Donald Robertson?—(A.) Two of the original and ten of the supplementary. (Q.) Mr. W. Wilson of the Bank?—(A.) One share. (Q.) A. D. Robertson?—(A.) Four. (Q.) Any of the new issue?—(A.) None. (Q.) Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy?—(A.) Ten. (Q.) Any of the new issue?—(A.) None. President—Now I understand each of these gentlemen who received shares either of the original or supplementary issue might have realised a handsome premium immediately after on taking them into the market. Witness—Yes. (Q.) How many shares had you yourself?—(A.) Twenty-five of the original and twenty-eight of the new issue. (Q.) How many had your father, Roychunnd Deepchund?—(A.) Ten, fifteen, and one. (Q.) How did he get the one?—(A.) He got the one separately. (Q.) Can you explain how he got that one separately?—(A.) No. President—Now the only other name I wish to ask about is Mr. Michael Scott. Witness—He had twenty-five of the original and twenty of the supplementary issue.

President—Well, now, we will turn to another subject. You can put the books down. I believe you were also a promoter of the Surat Bank?—(A.) I was not a promoter. President—I think you were. Witness—I had the choice of the allotments. President—There is no doubt that you were the ruling person in the formation of the Surat Bank, whether you call yourself a promoter or not. You cannot disguise the fact that the Surat Bank was yours. Witness—Yes, sir. (Q.) Well, was there any prospectus issued in respect of that bank? (A.) No. (Q.) What then was your plan of establishing a company in this country?—(A.) It was not established here, but at Surat. (Q.) Well, how did it get wind—how did all the benefits of the company, prospective and present, got known if there was no prospectus?—(A.) When I went to Surat they wanted a bank there, and all the people made applications for shares. (Q.) Am I to understand then, that applications for shares came from Surat to you?—(A.) I was at Surat. President—Well, I believe the shares rose to a considerable premium before any allotments were made?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Probably before any written applications were made?—(A.) It was after the applications were made. (Q.) Well, I believe Mr. Tracey was allotted shares in that bank?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) And James Blair was allotted shares also?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) You allotted him thirty shares, did not you?—(A.) I allotted him shares, but I don't remember how many. (Q.) Could not you look at your memorandum-book? Have you any memorandum-book?—(A.) No. (Q.) Have you any doubt that you allotted Mr. Donald Robertson thirty shares in that bank?—(A.) I may have, sir; but I don't remember. (Q.) Don't you remember allotting any?—(A.) I allotted some; but I don't remember how many. (Q.) did you allot any to Mr. J. Grant, agent of the Bank of Surat?—(A.) Yes, sir. (Q.) Did you allot any to Mr. Inverarity?—(A.) I do not remember that. (Q.) I think you allotted a great number of shares to most of the agents of the banks in Bombay, did you not?—(A.) I gave shares to those who applied for them. (Q.) Did not you allot shares to Mr. A. Thomson of the Bank of Hindustan?—(A.) I may have. (Q.) Now sir, have you any doubt about it? We shall have the books here presently.—(A.) I have no doubt about it at all. (Q.) Did you allot any to Mr. D. A. Christie of the Indian Peninsula Bank?—(A.) Yes, but I don't remember how many. (Q.) But you remember that you allotted him some?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) And Mr. E. Flinders, of the Agra Bank?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) And Mr. Cumming of the Commercial Bank?—(A.) I do not know. (Q.) You don't recollect that?—(A.) There is no Cumming of the Commercial Bank at all. (Q.) Well, who does this name Cumming, I think it is, represent?—(A.) He is a broker. (Q.) And had nothing to do with the Commercial Bank?—(A.) No. (Q.) Then Mr. Nicolson of the Mercantile Bank of India?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) E. Heycock, of Central Bank?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Mr. Morrison, of Asiatic Bank?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Mr. Gray, of Bank of India?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Mr. De Quadros, of Commercial Bank?—(A.) Yes.

President—Now you know a good deal about the Asiatic Bank, I believe?—(A.) Yes, sir. (Q.) That was originally the Bombay Joint Stock Bank?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) And was afterwards converted into the Asiatic Bank?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Were you one of the promoters of this concern?—(A.) No, sir, I was not one of the promoters. I took an interest in it. (Q.) You took a considerable interest in it, did you not?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) And you were consulted largely by those in the concern—(A.) Yes. (Q.) You yourself were a large shareholder?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Now do you know whether any prospectus was issued in respect of that?—(A.) No, sir. (Q.) There was none?—(A.) No. (Q.) Do you know when the original issue of shares in the Asiatic Bank was made?—(A.) I do not remember: I do not remember dates. (Q.) Were you consulted about the allotment of the shares at that time?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Those shares were at a premium, were they not, before the allotment?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) A considerable premium?—(A.) Not much. (Q.) How much?—(A.) About 20 per cent. premium. (Q.) Did you allot shares in that bank to Mr. Blair?—(A.) I do not remember. I may have; he is sure to have got shares. (Q.) And D. Robertson?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Do you remember how many you allotted to Mr. Blair and how many to Mr. Robertson?—(A.) No, sir, I do not remember. (Q.) There was a new issue of Asiatic Bank shares?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Well, I suppose the shares were at a considerable premium before the allotment of the new issue was made?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Do you remember what premium the new shares were at before they were allotted?—(A.) The new shares were to be allotted. President—Yes, but do you know what the premium was before the allotments were made.—(A.) More than 100 per cent. (Q.) So that a person getting an allotment of the new issue could immediately realise and make a handsome profit?—(A.) Yes, sir. (Q.) Now, was there an allotment of the new issue made to Mr. S. Birch?—(A.) It was not made in Bombay, but in England, I think. (Q.) Are you sure of that?—(A.) I think so. (Q.) Why do you say it was made in England?—(A.) Because the head office was in England. (Q.) Were there no allotments made in this country?—(A.) Any man who had two shares in the old company got one share of the new issue. (Q.) Had Mr. Birch any shares in the old issue? (A.) I do not know that. President—He had none allotted to him originally. Witness—Then he was not at all entitled to new shares. (Q.) But are you sure he did not get an allotment of new shares?—(A.) I do not know at all. It was made in England. President—But you seem to know something about it, for you say it was made in England. Witness—The new shares came out from England. (Q.) Yes, but to be alloted here?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Well, when these shares were allotted here, did Mr. S. D. Birch obtain any of the new allotment?—(A.) If he had old shares he would get new ones; if not, he would not get any new shares at all. (Q.) But as a matter of fact, you don't know whether he did?—(A.) No. (Q.) Were there no spare shares besides those to be allotted in the way you speak of?—(A.) I do not think so. I do not remember. (Q.) None that Mr. Birch could have got except by having old shares?—(A.) No, sir. President—Now, I ask you just to recollect. Did not Mr. Blair get an allotment of the new issue?—(A.) Nobody got a new share unless he held two old shares. (Q.) Do you know, as a matter of fact, if Mr. Blair got any?—(A.) I do not remember sir. (Q.) Did not Mr. Robertson get an allotment?—(A.) Nobody could get an allotment unless he held old shares. President—I want the fact, not an inference. Witness—I do not know, sir. (Q.) Did Mr. Tracey get an allotment?—(A.) I do not know. (Q.) The allotment list of that company is in England, is it not?—(A.) Yes. President—We were told that you would be able to tell us all about that company. Witness—I tell you what I know, sir.

President—Well, then I believe you were the promoter of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, were you not?—(A.) No, I was not. President—Well, we will just take you through the history of that. Were not you one of the parties who bought this land, the powder mill, from Government?—(A.) Yes, I was a partner in it. (Q.) A partner with whom?—(A.) There were Messrs. Cassels, Scott, Cowasjee Jehanghier myself; there were five parties altogether?—(Q.) Now, sir, the purchase money to be paid to the Government was 40 lakhs, was it not?—(A.) Yes, 40 lakhs. (Q.) Then did you pay that money to the Government?—(A.) We paid 10 lakhs. (Q.) Then you re-sold it?—(A.) Yes, sir. (Q.) You re-sold this land to the Alliance Financial directors, who were then forming a new company?—(A.) Yes, sir. (Q.) For 60 lakhs?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Was it not part of the terms of that purchase that you were to have the allotment of one half the shares of the new company to be formed?—(A.) No, there were five partners and we made a bargain with the Alliance Financial and each had the choice of allotting a few shares. The President, referring to the manner in which Mr. Premchund was giving his evidence, here remarked—You speak so fast that I cannot understand you. Just say that over again. Witness—We made a bargain with the directors of the Alliance Financial to sell the property for 60 lakhs, each party of the five to get eighty shares, and the balance of 200 or 300 I was to get for my friends. (Q.) Into how many shares was the company to be divided?—(A.) 2,000 shares. (Q.) So you say it is an exaggeration to state that you were to have the half?—(A.) Not the half, sir. (Q.) Now when was the allottment made in this company?—It was in October, but I don't recollect the date. (Q.) October 1864?—(A.) Yes, in October 1864. (Q.) Now, did you allot any shares in that company to any director of the Bank of Bombay?—(A.) Mr. Cassels was a director himself. President—Well, I am not talking about that, of course he had eighty shares?—(A.) Yes. President—But I am asking did you allot any of these shares you had to any directors of the Bank of Bombay?—(A.) I don't remember, sir, but if I see the books I will tell you. (Q.) Did you allot any shares of that company to any official of the Bank of Bombay?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) To which officials?—(A.) If you let me see the book I will tell you. President—I have not the book here. Witness—I gave some to Mr. Robertson. President—You gave some to Mr. Robertson. Did you give any to Mr. Blair?—(A.) Yes, I think I gave some to Mr. Blair. (Q.) Did you ever allot any share of this or any other company to Mr. McLean, the chief accountant of the Bank of Bombay?—(A.) Yes, sir. (Q.) Did you allot any shares in this company to Mr. Ryland?—(A.) I don't remember, sir. I may, but I don't remember. President—I don't think I have asked with reference to the two last companies whether you allotted any shares to Mr. Ryland. Did you allot him any shares in the Asiatic or Surat Banks or Back Bay Company? Witness—I will see from my books. Referring to the books of the Back Bay Company)—There are none here, sir. President—But you did in the Surat Bank, did you not?—(A.) I may have. (Q.) Now, then, in the Asiatic Bank, do you know if Mr. Ryland got any allotment?—(A.) I don't remember, sir. If he was in Bombay he got it, I am sure. President—If he was in Bombay you are sure he would get an allotment? On what principle would he be sure to get it?—(A.) All bank managers got shares.

President—Now I believe you are also the promoter of the Asiatic Trading Company?—(A.) Yes, sir. (Q.) You were sole promoter of that almost?—(A.) Not sole; there was somebody else. Mr. Scott was one. (Q.) Ritchie, Steuart and Co.?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Was there any prospectus of that company issued—any advertisement?—(A.) No. (Q.) Was there no statement issued to the public showing the nature and objects of that company?—(A.) No. (Q.) Was the memorandum of association ever printed and published?—(A.) It was printed. (Q.) If that was printed and published it would be sufficient advertisement to all the world, would it not?—(A.) It was not published in the papers at all. (Q.) Not in the papers?—(A.) No, sir. President—Now, I think that Ritchie, Steuart and Co. were to be the permanent secretaries of that company?—(A.) Yes, sir. (Q.) And I suppose that the shares were all to be paid up, at least the calls, I suppose?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Were the shares at a premium when allotted?—(A.) There was no price for them except once. President—There was no price except once; when was that?—(A.) About 1865. (Q.) When they were first allotted?—(A.) No. (Q.) At what time then?—(A) Afterwards. (Q.) When was this company established—set up?—(A.) I don't remember the dates, sir. It was in 1864 or the beginning of 1865. President—Oh, I think later than that. Witness—Then, in 1865. President—Rather late in 1865. Witness—I don't remember. Mr. Scott will be able to tell you. President—My recollection of the Asiatic is, that it was the very last of your companies—the companies established by you; was it not so?—(A.) I don't remember. President—You don't remember forming any company after that one, do you?—(A.) Two or three companies came out after that. President—Tell me the names. Witness—There was the Port Canning Company. President—Oh, that was a long-established company in Calcutta. Witness—But this was when it came out in Bombay. President—Oh, that is another thing. But what other company was established after the Asiatic?—Witness—The Bombay Shipping Company. (Q.) Did that come out as a new company after the Asiatic?—(A.) I don't remember. President—Oh, then, why did you say that it was after the Asiatic? Now, then, did you not carry on a large business, either you or Ritchie, Steuart & Co., or you and Ritchie, Steuart & Co., with this company, the Asiatic Trading Company?—(A.) Yes, sir. President—You made, I believe, very large shipments of cotton with this company?—(A.) Yes, sir. (Q.) Well, you allotted shares, I suppose, in this company?—(A.) Yes.) (Q.) Did Mr. Blair or Mr. Robertson get any of these shares?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Both?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Do you remember how many shares?—(A.) One or two shares. (Q.) Were any shares of this company allotted to any directors of the Bank of Bombay?—(A.) I don't think so. President—Well, then, these shipments of cotton on behalf of this company and yourself and Ritchie, Steuart & Co. did not prosper, did they?—(A.) No, sir; there was a loss. President—There was a loss and the company came to grief?—(A.) Yes, the company came to grief. (Q.) Can you tell us who were the liquidators?—(A.) Ritchie, Steuart & Co. themselves. (Q.) How do you mean?—(A.) They were the only creditors. President—But they were not the only shareholders?—(A.) No, sir; plenty other shareholders. (Q.) Well, have not the shareholders put you in liquidation and called for an account?—(A.) There was a meeting of shareholders called and the debt was compromised. President—The debt was compromised!—What do you mean by that?—(A.) The debt to Ritchie, Steuart & Co. President—But have not the shareholders enquired for any account of their calls which were paid up to that company?—(A.) Ritchie, Steuart and Co. wanted to make another call, and then the creditors came in to enquire for accounts. President—Well, now, just consider. Was not this company your last company—the last one that you formed for the purpose of raising money for speculations?—(A.) This company was formed, shares not transferable. President—Shares not transferable?—(A.) Yes, to make a business or trade. President—To make a business or trade; and that business or trade was carried on with Ritchie, Steuart & Co. and yourself?—(A.) Yes.

President—Now, were you the promoter of any other companies in this place?—(A.) In fact I was no promoter at all. President—Well, but I mean to say were you the chief agent for the promoters of any other company?—(A.) I had some interest in the Port Canning Company, in allotting the shares of it. President—Now, I believe Mr. Schiller of the Port Canning Company came round here from Calcutta?—(A.) Yes, sir, afterwards. (Q.) After what?—(A.) After the shares were allotted. President—Well, we will go back. I suppose Mr. Schiller sent the shares round here for allotment?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) To whom did he address himself?—(A.) To Mr. Scott and Mr. John Fleming. (Q.) And yourself?—(A.) Not me, sir. (Q.) You were consulted?—(A.) I was consulted. (Q.) There were a certain number of Port Canning shares to be put into the market here?—(A.) Not to be sold but allotted and distributed. President—Now, have you got a copy of these allotments made?—(A.) No. (Q.) Do you know who has a copy of these Port Canning allotments?—(A.) Ritchie, Steuart & Co. President (to the secretary)—Well, just take a note of that. (Then to witness)—But I daresay you can recollect some of the leading persons who got allotments of these Port Canning shares?—(A.) I don't remember their names. I know plenty persons got. President—I suppose these ran up to a good premium before the allotments were made?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) How much?—(A.) About Rs. 8,000. (Q.) Well, did Mr. James Blair get any allotment of Port Canning shares?—(A.) I don't remember. If he was in Bombay he would have been sure to get an allotment. (Q.) When was the time Mr. Schiller came round from Calcutta?—(A.) In the end of December 1864 or 1865. President—In 1864 or 1865! That is a great difference. Which was it, 1864 or 1865?—just consider now. Witness—Mr. Blair was in Bombay. (Q.) Well, he got some shares?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Did Mr. D. Robertson get any?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Mr. Ryland?—(A.) I don't know. (Q.) Mr. S. D. Birch, did he get any?—(A.) I don't know. (Q.) Mr. A. D. Robertson; did he get any?—(A.) I don't remember. (Q.) Do you know of any director or any other official of the Bank of Bombay getting an allotment? A. pause). Now just think. Witness (after another pause) I don't recollect the name. President—Never mind. I want you to say whether you know any other names. Witness—If you state some I will tell you. President—I have given you some. Do you know any other names? Witness—Cowasjee Jehanghier got some. (Q.) Did not Mr. Tracey get some?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) He was a member of the firm of Ritchie, Steuart & Co.?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Any one else in the Bank of Bombay?—(A.) Mr. Cassels. (Q.) He got an allotment?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Do you remember anybody else?—(A.) I don't remember. President—Now, just tell us what you remember. (A pause, but no reply.)—Well, now, that is the Port Canning Company. We are obliged for your telling us where to get the allotments. I did not know where to find them.

Now, will you tell us of any other company in which you had to do with the allotting of the shares?—(A.) There was the Bombay Shipping Company. (Q.) When was that company established?—(A.) In October, I think. (Q.) Is that company in existence now?—(A.) Yes, sir. (Q.) And we can get from that company the list of the allotments as they were made?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Did Mr. Blair or Mr. Robertson get any allotment of shares in that company?—(A.) Yes, sir. (Q.) Now, were the shares of that company at a premium before the allotment?—(A.) Yes, sir. (Q.) You had the allotment of the shares of that company?—(A.) Yes, sir. (Q.) Had any director of the Bank of Bombay an allotment of the shares of that company?—(A.) I don't remember, sir. If I see the books I would tell you, sir. President—You don't recollect the name of a single director of the Bank of Bombay who had any shares allotted to him?—(A.) I cannot remember now. President—Now, just think, sir. Mr. Tracey?—(A.) When this company came out Mr. Tracey was not in the firm of Ritchie, Steuart & Co. I am not certain, but I think he was not. President—Well, any other director? Just think now. Did any other director get an allotment? (A pause, after which the President added)—Or any other official of the Bank of Bombay?—Witness (after another pause)—Cowasjee Jehanghier got some. (Q.) Any other?—(A.) I think Mr. Cassels got some. (Q.) Anybody else?—(A.) I don't remember, sir. (Q.) Now, is there any other company in which you had the allotment of the shares?—(A.) I had so in the Elphinstone Insurance Company. (Q.) Now, were these shares at a premium before the allotments were made?—(A.) No, sir. (Q.) Did they ever get to a premium?—(A.) No, sir. President—Then I need not ask you any more about that: but is there any other company?—(A.) No, sir. I don't remember any other.

President—Now, I believe you were very intimate with Mr. James Blair, of the Bank of Bombay?—Witness—Yes, sir. (Q.) You were often consulted by him with regard to the management of the bank?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Now, are you aware that Mr. Blair commenced granting cash credits on personal security in August or September 1863?—(A.) Yes, sir: he was advancing cash credits. (Q.) On personal security?—(A.) Yes, sir. President—I believe that you and your father were the two first persons who ever took the benefit of that resolution of his. You each got a lakh. Witness—My father got a lakh. President—Your father got a lakh and you got a lakh just at that time. Just let me see the book (referring to one of the bank books). You know he had never done that before,—Mr. Blair had never done that before. Witness—I did not know that at all. President—But you know your father was the broker of the bank, and you all your life had dealings with the Bank of Bombay. Witness—Yes. President—You must have known they never granted cash credits on personal security—on a mere promissory note. Witness—No, not before that President—How was it that you and your father contrived to induce Mr. Blair to break through the old rule of the bank?—(A.) It was his own wish that the bank should advance on personal security. President—Now, wait a moment. Do you mean to say that a single director of the Bank of Bombay knew in August or September 1863 that Mr. Blair was advancing on a mere promissory note or personal security?—Witness Who was the single director? President—I say was there a single director who knew it? If so, who knew it?—(A.) I don't know about that. President—Now, I want to know how you and your father managed to get Mr. Blair induced to break through the rule of the bank and grant that cash credit on personal security alone? Witness—The rule of the bank was always to have two names. President—Yes, to advance on two names. That was the usual transaction to grant a cash credit on two names. But this is another thing altogether. A cash credit was never allowed in former days unless on Government security, railway shares guaranteed by Government, or bullion. Now, can you explain this resolution, or say who made the suggestion or got Mr. Blair to give cash credits on personal security? (A pause.) Now, you know this must have been so important a change in your monetary transactions that you must have some recollection of it. Witness—Yes. President—Well, tell us what passed between you and Mr. Blair. Witness—It was this: plenty persons, native shroffs, merchants and European houses, did not like to bring their applications before the board of directors. The bank was not getting any discounts at all: and I said if the bank would grant loans on personal security we would get plenty to come forward and take them. President—Then it was *you* that suggested to Mr. Blair that if he would advance money on personal security he would get plenty of men to take it?—(A.) Yes; and Mr. Blair said he would let me know after consulting the directors. (Q.) Now, did Mr. Blair consult the directors?—(A.) I am not aware. (A pause.) He must have consulted the directors. President—Oh, why do you say he *must* have consulted?—(A.) How could he advance on personal security without consulting the directors at all? (Q.) How do you know he consulted anybody but yourself?—(A.) He said he would consult the directors and let me know. (Q.) You knew most of the directors of the Bank of Bombay at that time?—(A.) I always knew them,—the commercial directors. (Q.) Are you aware, and can you tell us, whether any of them knew that cash credits were granted at that time on personal security?—(A.) I think so. (Q.) You think they knew it?—(A.) I think they did. (Q.) What director knew it?—(A.) I will not say that. President—If you say you knew that they knew it, would you please tell us who knew it?—(A.) Well, Mr. Blair could not advance without authority and must have consulted the directors. President—That is an inference. Witness—He could not do anything without consulting the directors. President—I am sorry to say I don't think the facts bear you out, Mr. Premchund Roychund, at all. Now did Mr. Blair make any difficulty about the granting of this cash credit on personal security to you and your father?—(A.) No difficuty at all. (Q.) Did he tell you to keep the matter quiet?—(A.) No, sir, I could have got any amount of money outside. President—I did not mean secrecy as far as you were concerned at the time at all. But I mean to say, secrecy as far as concerned his advancing the money to you on personal security?—(A.) I don't think so. President—You know Mr. Foggo has been examined here?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Did you read his evidence?—(A.) I have read it. President—He says he never heard of such a thing,—he never knew of this transaction. Witness—That may be so. (Q.) Can you account for Mr. Blair's doing that? (A.) No, sir. President—You seem to have availed yourself twice of it. Do you remember of getting one lakh at one time, and a lakh and a half at another time, both in 1863?—(A.) Probably I did. (Q.) And Roychund also got one lakh. Well, I suppose you told your friends of this?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) That you could get money from the Bank of Bombay?—(A.) Yes; that Mr. Blair would advance on personal security. (Q.) It was known all over the bazaar directly?—(A.) Yes. I got a book sent me by Mr. Blair. (Q.) In 1863?—(A.) Yes, a book was sent me in 1863 by Mr. Blair saying that, if anybody wanted a loan on personal security they could send for it. There's the book. The President glanced at this book, which was handed to him by the witness, and then remarked—Now the names of the first persons on the list who availed themselves of this privilege appear to be rather familiar names to persons so conversant with your affairs as we now are. There's Culliandass Mohundass, he is a friend of yours. Witness—He was recommended by Cowasjee Jehanghier. President—And then there are Premabhoy Hemchund, Cursondass Madhowdass, Premabhoy Hemabhoy, Roychund Deepchund, and Bomanjee Cursetjee Cama,—These were all friends of yours.—Witness—I knew them all.

President—Now I believe you were a broker. I think you have told us you were a broker to Ritchie, Steuart & Co.?—(A.) Not a broker. (Q.) What was your relation to them?—(A.) Guarantor of cotton consignments. I bought cotton up-country for them as a commission agent and shipped it for them. (Q.) But were you generally their broker transacting all their native business?—(A.) No. President—I understood you were their broker in the same relation as the broker of a European house in Calcutta? Witness—No, sir. (Q.) You had only a particular business?—(A.) Yes, only a particular business. (Q.) Did you obtain a cash credit for them on 2nd June 1864 on personal security? Witness—For Ritchie, Steuart & Co.? President—Yes, for Ritchie, Steuart & Co.?—(A.) If I see the book I can tell. President—Yes, yes. But probably if you were a broker it would not appear in your books, though I observe you carry your brokerage transactions to the debit and credit of your account. Witness—Shall I look for that transaction? President—Yes. I should like to know if you had anything to do with that transaction. I have it down here as 5 lakhs on 2nd June 1864. Witness—I do not know anything about that at all. (Q.) Mr. M. H. Scott was a partner in that firm, was he not, on 2nd June 1864?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) He was also a director of the Bank of Bombay at that time, was not he?—(A.) I think so. Yes. President—Now just look in your book and see if you had anything to do with that. Witness—I do not remember. President—Well, whenever you got money—so far as I understand they way you keep your books, it is this. If you handed it over the same day you put it in your books to the debit and credit? Witness—Yes. (Q.)—Now, if you got 5 lakhs from the Bank of Bombay for Ritchie, Steuart and Co., then would it not appear in your books?—(A.) Yes. President—Well just look and see if you did so on 2nd June 1864. Witness (referring to his books)—There is nothing of that in my books. President—Who was their native? Who was the person they employed?—(A.) They got it themselves? (Q.) Now, did you know Mr. McIlwraith, who was a member of the firm of Nicol and Co.?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) He was also a director of the Bank of Bombay in the year 1864, was he not?—(A.) Yes, sir. (Q.) In 1865?—(No answer.) President—Do you know anything of Nicol and Co.—whether they got any loans on personal security?—(A.) No, sir.

President—Well, now to return to the subject. You said that Mr. Blair told you he would go and ask the directors about granting cash credits on personal security?—(A.) Yes (Q.) Well, what did he say to you when you saw him the next time?—(A.) He said he was ready to advance on personal security. President—But he told you when he first saw you about it that he was going to ask the directors. Did he tell you anything about the directors when he saw you again?—(A.) He told me he was now ready to advance on personal security. (Q.) Did he not tell you that the directors had sanctioned it?—(A.) No. I did not ask him, and he did not tell me; but my impression was that the directors all knew. [Mr. Roonan here stepped forward and handed a letter to the witness who in reply to the President said it was a letter addressed to him by Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia applying for shares in the Bombay Reclamation Company. The President perused the note but returned it with the remark that they did not want that, and the examination was then continued.]

Now we will turn to another subject. When did you first begin to purchase shares for Mr. Blair?—(A.) He was buying and selling shares always, sir. (Q.) Now can you tell us which was the first transaction you had with him. I suppose these shares generally passed through your hands?—(A.) They must have done so. (Q.) Can you tell us which was the first transaction?—(A.) I can tell you if I turn to my books. President—Just do so, please, and tell us. Well, perhaps we will take it now generally, and afterwards I will ask you particularly. There were many transactions in which you bought and sold for him?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Was there any secrecy enjoined about this?—(A.) He always kept it secret from the directors, except one or two. (Q.) Who were the one or two from whom he did not keep it secret?—(A.) I think Mr. Tracey always knew. (Q.) And who were the others? (A.) I think Cowasjee Jehangher and Mr. Scott knew. (Q.) Mr. Scott left in the end of 1864?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) And came back in 1865? (A.) Yes, for a short time. President—Now in your cash book there is an entry on 16th July 1864, 10 Back Bay shares purchased on account of Mr. Blair. Witness—These were bought at auction. President—On the debit and credit in your book I find Rs. 3,11,702. Now will you state what you recollect of that? (A.) I bought these shares at auction. (Q.) At the great auction when the shares which Government refused were put up? (A.) Yes, I bought 20 or 25, and Mr. Blair took 10. (Q.) Had you previous instructions to buy for him?—(A.) Yes, sir. (Q.) Then you consider that you were acting as a broker in the transaction?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) And that is the reason why the sum of 3 lakhs is in your debit and credit account?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) From whom did he obtain the Rs. 3,11,702 to make that purchase?—(A.) I do not remember, it does not say in my book at all. (Q.) Just see whether I cannot refresh your recollection. Did not he obtain that by a loan from the Asiatic Bank?—A. Yes. (Q.) Did not you negotiate that loan?—(A.) No, he and Mr. Morrison were friends. (Q.) Now, Mr. Morrison was a party buying at that auction. I think he bought 10 shares for the same sum, Rs. 3,11,702?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) And you bought for him?—(A.) I have everything in my books. President—I hope so. Well, now, Mr. Blair had five shares of the Back Bay Company originally allotted to him?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) And then ten shares which he purchased?—(A.) Yes. President—Now, we have got that transaction. Then he had thirty Bank of Surat shares?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) You allotted them to him? You told us that?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) And he had thirty Alliance Financial shares. Did you know about them?—(A.) No. (Q.) Did not you buy them? Just see whether they are not amongst those you bought for him. My object is to see whether he got them by purchase or allotment through your hands. Witness having looked over his books for some time the President said—Have not you got an index to your ledger, Mr. Premchund?—(A.) No, sir. President—It is a great inconvenience. There is the greatest difficulty in getting anything out of your ledger. Witness—My clerk will get it immediately, sir. After some more searching, witness said—I see nothing about the thirty shares. (Q.) There is no account of the Alliance Financial?—(A.) No. (Q.) Have you the 10 shares of the Association of India and China?—(A.) There are 100 shares of the Joint Stock Bank. President—Well, let us see what that entry is. The Interpreter—The entry is under date 5th March 1864, "Debited to the account of Mr. Blair, 6th of Maxum Sud 100 shares of the Joint Stock Bank." Then the prices and amounts are given. President—We don't want that. Is there anything about the 100 shares in the Financial Association of India and China?—Witness—No. (Q.) Or of the United Victoria and Colaba Company?—(A.) No. (Q.) Or of the Joint Stock Corporation?—(A.) No. (Q.) Or the Elphinstone Land Company?—(A.) Yes sir. President—Well, just look. Do you remember buying these? I don't care about particulars.—(A.) Yes. (Q.) And you bought many other shares for him?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Now then, when did you begin to have joint speculations and pecuniary transactions with Mr. Blair?—(A.) In December. Interpreter—There is an entry here dated 6th Dec. 1864, "Credited the joint name of Mr. Blair, Mr. Tracey, Mr. Morrison, and myself six shares of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, Rs. 9,05,211. Ditto ditto Rs. 7,43,200." (Q.) Now, what other pecuniary transactions or speculations have you had besides that?—(A.) There is one in Back Bay shares. (Q.) What was the date of that?—(A.) It was in 1864. President—Just let us have the entry, please. Interpreter—His name is not mentioned in this account.—It is a joint account of "Messrs. Scott, Tracey, Morrisont, Hannay, and myself" He says it was with Mr. Morrison he was interested. President—Well, what is the rest of the entry?—Interpreter—Fifty Back Bay shares. President—Then that is not the same. Interpreter—"Fifty Back Bay shares for Rs. 12,59,860 on joint account of Mr. Scott, Mr. Tracey, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Hannay, and myself," and he says that it was with Mr. Morrison that Mr. Blair was connected. (Q.) What is the date of that? Witness—From April 1865 down to August. (Q.) Well, now, what other transaction did you have with Mr. Blair?—(A.) I do not remember just now sir. President—Just look at your books. You know Mr. Blair seems to have borrowed under other names. Just think now. Witness—Back Bays and Elphinstones. (Q.) No other?—(A.) Nothing else, sir. President—Now, then, when did you first being to lend money to Mr. Blair?—(A.) I never lent money to Mr. Blair at all. President—Now you need not say so. Just look now. Witness—Here are my books. President—Just you consider yourself. When did you being to lend money to Mr. Blair?—(A.) We went into joint transactions and I gave the money for them. President—But did not you lend him money, sir? Witness—Personally? President—Yes, personally. Now you must be particular, because I have got the facts and know very well how the thing stands. Witness (after looking at his book)—Here is Rs. 20,000. President—That is not the first loan to Mr. Blair. Witness (after a pause)—Well I have mentioned this Rs. 20,797. President—No, you never mentioned that. I never heard of it. Just look at 16th December 1863, or about that date—I do not know how it will stand in your books—did not you lend him Rs. 20,797-12-10 about that date?—(A.) I mentioned that before, that there were 100 Joint Stock Bank shares debited to his name. I mentioned that before, sir. (Q.) Do you mean to say that was not a loan?—(A.) Yes. It was a loan to him. (Q.) And when was it paid off?—(A.) It was paid off in three months. I got the money from him, and I got interest for three months. (Q.) Are you sure you got interest from him?—(A.) Yes, Rs. 397-12-9. President (to Interpreter)—Just read the entry. Interpreter—"Debited to the account of Mr. Blair, under date Maxur sud, 100 shares Rs. 20,400. Interest for two months and a half and three days up to 2 Magha vud, at 9 per cent., Rs. 397 3 qrs. 10 raes." (Q.) Did he pay you the interest?—(A.) Yes. President—It is not in the account that he paid you the interest at all. Witness—Yes, I have got the interest. (Q.) Did he pay you the interest in cash?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) The whole amount at one time?—(A.) Yes. President—You mentioned another transaction, Rs. 2,000; what is the date of that loan. Interpreter—It is under date 22nd June 1864, "Debited to the account of Mr. Blair, of the Bank of Bombay, a cheque for Rs. 20,000 on the Asiatic Banking Corporation." (Q.) Was that ever paid off, and, if so, when? Interpreter—Under date 7th July 1864 there is "Credited to Mr. Blair, of the Bank of Bombay, by cash Rs. 20,000, brought by Javerilall Umiashunkur. (Q.) How came you to lend him that sum? What do you recollect of it?—(A.) He asked me for the money and I gave it to him. (Q.) Do you know for what purpose he asked it?—(A.) No. President—Now, I must ask you to tax your memory a little more. Let us have your other loans to Mr. Blair. Witness—There is nothing in my books. President—Never mind. Just consider for a moment. There is another loan at least, if not two. Witness—I cannot find anything. President—Now, I will just help you a little. Just look at 20th April 1865, and see whether you did not receive at that time the balance of a loan. Now, you know you must recollect a transaction of this kind; even without looking at your books you ought to recollect such a transaction. Witness (after looking over his books for some time)—I used to lend money to most of the bank managers. I have nothing here at all. I may mention one thing. Messrs. Blair and Morrison used to do business in the Asiatic Bank, and they were debited and credited a separate account in my name. They opened a separate account in my name and were buying and selling shares for themselves. President—And you knew of course that they were operating in your name? Witness—Yes, and they were making the amount straight themselves. (Q.) What do you mean by that?—(A.) If they drew money they put it back again. President—That is not what I want, you know. You have led me into another enquiry. I want to know about the other loan to Mr. Blair. Witness then looked over his books for some time, when the President said—Now, have you no receipt of money from Mr. Blair about 20th April?—(A.) No, sir, nothing at all. President—I have an item of Rs. 22,929, at that date. Witness—Is it a receipt by the Asiatic Bank, sir? President—I suppose it was. It was received by the Asiatic Bank for you. Witness again looked over his books for some time, when the President said—Well, Premchund, it is very odd that you cannot find this. Witness—I cannot find it at all. President—I will tell you it is entered in your own account. There is your own account with the Asiatic Bank (handing over account). "By balance of James Blair's loan, Rs. 22,000" and odd. Witness—It is his own. President—It is in your own account. Now, then, perhaps you will explain that. Perhaps you will recollect what the whole loan was, and then you may say. Witness—I have found a balance of Javerilall Umiashunker, Rs. 22,995-5. It is the same amount. President—There is an entry on the other page "balance of James Blair's cheque credited to you in error yesterday;" what is your explanation of that?—(A.) I cannot explain that. President—But did you ever object to this entry in the Asiatic Bank's books "by balance of James Blair's cheque"?—(A.) No. (Q.) Do you mean to deny that there was a balance due from Mr. Blair paid to you on that date?—(A.) I will see from Javerilall's account. President—It is very likely there may have been a wrong payment, but there is the loan. Witness—By asking Javerilall he may tell you or you may see from his books. President—I have not got Javerilall's books. Witness—I will send for him. President—But suppose the entry was made in error and put right by a subsequent entry—that is strongest for yourself—still it was a payment made in error in respect of James Blair's loan. Was it not?—(A.) Yes, sir. (Q.) Now, what loan was that?—(A. If you have got Mr. Blair's account, sir, I can tell you. President—Mr. Blair's account is here, but I do not think it will help you. It is in another ledger, and you may see it. (Shown the book). Now, Premchund, you must know of a transaction of this kind. Witness—It is not in my books, and how can I recollect. President—But you must be able to recollect it. It may not be in your books, but yet you ought to recollect. Witness—The Asiatic Bank clerk must know everything about it. President—I have not got the pleasure of his acquaintance, but I think you ought to know. Witness—I have nothing of Javerilall's account with the Asiatic Bank at all in my books. But I will get the explanation by and bye. (Q.) Do you mean to say you never lent Mr. Blair any other sums than these two. Will you swear you never lent him any other sums than these two? Witness—He was getting money from my father. President—I know all about that, and will be coming to that, but I am talking about yourself. Witness—He was doing business in the Asiatic Bank in my name. President—I am coming to that presently. But will you swear you did not lend him another sum of money. Witness—From my books I will swear. President—I do not want your books, but will you undertake to swear that you did not lend him another sum of money?—(A.) I cannot recollect. It is three or four years since. He often asked me for Rs. 10,000 or so, and I gave it to him. (Q.) He asked you often for money?—(A.) Any time he asked for money I gave it to him. (Q.) Was he in the habit of asking you often?—(A.) Sometimes. (Q.) Have you entered all these occasions on which he borrowed money from you in your books. Witness—You speak of Mr. Blair? President—Yes. Witness—Whatever money he borrowed from me will appear in my books. President—Well, perhaps you will show us the entries. Witness—If he borrowed in the morning and paid in the evening it does not appear in the books. (Q.) Was he in the habit of borrowing in the morning and re-paying in the evening?—(A.) Sometimes. (Q.) Why would be borrow in the morning and re-pay in the evening—for what purpose?—(A.) Because he wanted to give it to somebody and he would give it to me in the evening. (Q.) Now, do you mean to tell us that the entry "balance of James Blair's loan of Rs. 22,990" is all a fiction—that there was no such loans?—(A.) No. I will not say it is a fiction. I will give you an explanation by and by after seeing the clerk of the Asiatic Bank. President—Well, we will give you an opportunity to do so now, as we are about to adjourn for luncheon. Perhaps you will give us an explanation when we come back, and if not, on Friday morning.

On the return of the Commissioners,

The President said—Well, we will postpone that question which we were discussing, regarding the Asiatic Bank, till Friday morning, when you will be prepared to give us a full explanation of it.

Mr. Premchund—Yes.

Examination continued—President—We will turn to another subject, namely, the account entered into in your name in the Asiatic Bank. Please explain that. Witness—What account do you refer to? President—The account of Messrs. Blair and Morrison. Witness—Sometimes they had business and opened a separate account in my name. (Q.) What, do you mean to say that this account was opened in the Asiatic Bank by Messrs. Blair and Morrison in your name?—(A.) Yes, sir. (Q.) Their own names being concealed?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Why was that account so opened?—(A.) It was for their benefit. (Q.) But why was it opened in your name?—(A.) Because their names could not appear. President—Then it was opened in your name for the purpose of concealing their names from the directors of the Asiatic Bank?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Can you point out the particular account? How is it marked here (in the books of the Asiatic Bank) so as to prevent its being mixed up with your own account?—(A.) It was always marked "5" or "4" or something that way. (Q.) What was the number?—(A.) I dont know. If I see my books—— President—Wait a moment. Are you aware of any account called "A B C shares" entered into by Mr. Blair?—(A.) Yes, there may have been. President—There may have been! That is no answer. Do you know of any account entered into by Mr. Blair, called "A. B. C. account"? Witness—In the Asiatic Bank, sir? President—Yes. Witness—I think there was. (Q.) Now, do you know what this "A. B. C. shares" means?—(A.) Dealings in the Asiatic Bank Corporation. President—Then is that the account of Mr. Morrison to which you refer, or is it a separate account,—because if that is the explanation, you know, it is only dealings with the Asiatic Bank shares. Witness—Yes, in Asiatic Bank shares. (Q.) Is that the A. B. C. account you are speaking of?—(A.) That is what I remember of. (Q.) Which, then, is that the account you remember being entered in your name? (A.) The A. B. C. account is one in my name. (Q.) What other account is entered in your name?—(A.) I don't remember just now, sir. President—Well, will you look to the Asiatic Bank books and see if you can find the whole accounts to which you refer. Here are the Asiatic's books. Witness here looked over these books for some time, and in the course of doing so remarked—There is an account in the name of my clerk, Dossabhoy Dhunjeebhoy. President—You don't mean to say that long account in his name and latterly carried into your name? Why it extends to many, many lakhs. The date of opening Dossabhoy's account is 4th April 1865, and I don't think that can be the account to which you refer. Mr. Blair was just going to England then, you know. Witness—The Bank of Bombay had an interest in selling these shares. President—Well, now, what are these accounts? Just explain to us what are the accounts entered in your name. How are they marked, was my original question, to prevent their being mixed with your own accounts?—(A.) Some were marked A. B. C. President—Which were marked A. B. C.? Just let me see that account. (Looking at the account marked A. B. C.) Now what were the others marked?—(A.) Dossabhoy Dhuneejbhoy. President—Well, we will look into that afterwards. Now having these accounts, how did they operate on them?—(A.) In buying and selling shares. (Q.) But I want to know, having an account in your name, how they operated on it? Did they draw cheques on it?—(A.). They did not draw cheques, they made out slips. President—They made out slips! and the slip I suppose was signed by one or other of them?—(A.) By the manager. (Q.) By your manager?—(A.) No, by the bank manager. Mr. Morrison himself used to make them out. He signed a slip "Debit my account," or "Debit Premchund Roychund," and that was done. President—So that there was no cheque out, Mr. Morrison being manager of the Bank acted on the account by slips sent down to the clerks in the office Now, I see. Well, now, do you know of any other transaction of Mr. Blair either with yourself or with any director of the Bank of Bombay? If so, tell us about it.—(A.) There were some with my father. President—Yes. But we will come to them afterwards. Exclude them from your consideration. Witness—As to myself he used to give me orders to buy some shares. President—You have told us that. Anything else?—(A.) No. President—Well now, after what is past I feel quite justified in asking you, whether you at any time made Mr. Blair a present of money?—(A.) Never. Q.) Nor anything else except allotments?—(A.) When he was going home I may have given him a shawl or a ring or something of that sort. President—When he was going home you gave him a shawl or a ring. Do you recollect which it was?—(A.) No. (Q.) He had no present from you except in the shape of allotment?—(A.) No. (Q.) Did you ever waive a right to any interest in any loans to him?—Witness—I don't understand that. President repeated the question. Witness—No. President—You lent him money—that you have admitted—on two occasions; and now we want to have an explanation of a third. Did you always charge interest?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) And he paid it?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Now, do you remember writing, at a subsequent period, on the 12th June 1865, a letter to Mr. Robertson?—(A.) Yes, sir. (Q.) In which you spoke of Mr. Robertson and his transactions with you?—(A.) I may have;—if you show me the letter. President—Look at that letter; you need not read it; (after a pause) well, you may read it. But first of all tell me is that in your handwriting?—(A.) Yes, that is my handwriting. President—Well, you read it. (Witness here perused the letter and again stated that it was in his handwriting). President—Now, it is this postcript that I want to call attention to—"P. S.—I told Mr. Blair about the 5 lakhs of money, my overdraft, and he told me to keep it as long as I liked.—P. R." Now is that true?—(A.) Quite true. (Q.) That Mr. Blair told you you might overdraw as long as you liked?—(A). Yes, up to 5 lakhs. (Q.) Well, how do you explain such language proceeding from the secretary of the Bank of Bombay? Had you lodged any security for that overdraft?—(A.) No, nothing. (Q.) Well, how do you explain that?—(A.) I had lots of shares, and besides I thought myself perfectly safe at that time. (Q.) Did you consider that a correct way of doing business—first allowing overdrafts and then telling the party to overdraw as long as he liked?—(A.) He had that security; and at that time I had plenty credit and could have got plenty money. (Q.) Well, you have no other explanation to give of that?—(A.) No, sir. President—Now, there are two entries more to explain in this paper. I find a small entry for the sum of Rs. 297 in the Asiatic Bank ledger on 15th July 1864 paid to the Back Bay Company on account of James Blair's shares. What is your explanation of that? Was that sum ever repaid to you?—Witness here referred to his books, but after an unsuccessful search for some time was stopped by the President remarking)—Your manager will look up that; and we will take the next. Now there is another cheque in the Asiatic Bank's books which Mr. Blair seems to have received from you—Rs. 4,950 on the 22nd July 1865. Can you explain that entry? Witness—I will if I get their books. President—I don't care what you get. I want an explanation of these two items. [Items repeated.] Is it true you ever paid these sums, and were you re-paid? (No reply). Well, if you take a note of these you may have all the information, ready for us on Friday morning. Well, I don't know. I should rather like it now. I will rather take the explanation of the Rs. 4,950 to-day. Witness—Very good, sir. Witness than looked over a cheque book and then handed it to the President). That is my cheque book with the Asiatic and there is nothing in it. President—It is a cheque paid into the Asiatic Bank, but I don't know that it was a cheque of the Asiatic Bank—Witness—Well, I will find it out. President—We can go on at present.

I see Roychund Deepchund also had large dealings with Mr. Blair. Witness—Yes, sir. (Q.) From what time do you speak?—(A.) I think from the end of 1863 or 1864. (Q.) Now, will you mention any that you know of?—(A.) No, sir; I cannot mention particulars. (Q.) Do you know of any loans of money from your father to Mr. Blair?—(A.) Yes, he used to lend him money. (Q.) Do you know of any particular loans that you can specify?—(A.) No, sir, but I could get all the particulars. President—Well, I should be obliged by your getting them. Take a note of that, if you please. We should like to get a note of all the particulars you have. We have got some, but you may have more. Witness—Yes. (Q.) Are you aware that Mr. Blair owed your father a very large sum of money just before he went home to England?—(A.) I don't remember; I will get all the particulars about it. President—But just try to remember. I think you must know this without looking at your accounts or anything else. Was not Mr. Blair forced to borrow money——Witness—From my father? President—Yes, from your father; and also to deposit his Bombay Bank shares as security for the purpose of enabling him to raise a sum of money to pay your father off? Did not you know of that transaction?—(A.) I think I knew of that transaction. (Q.) It was a very large sum, was it not? (A.) I will get particulars. President—Let me see if I can refresh your recollection. You know of that transaction of borrowing money on Back Bay shares to pay your father?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Don't you recollect what the debt amounted to?—(A.) No, sir. (Q.) Are not you aware it was a very large sum?—at least I don't know what you had thought a large sum in those days. Witness—Was it lakhs or half lakhs. President—The amount was a lakh and a half of rupees. Witness—That may be, sir. President—Well, will you give us the particulars of it afterwards?—A. Yes. President—Then we will let that stand over and you will give us a regular list of all the transactions. Draw it out in English, if you please, for we are so much troubled in translating. Witness—Yes. President—Now, do you know for what purpose Mr. Blair borrowed money from your father?—(A.) To buy and sell shares. (Q.) I suppose there was some attempted secrecy on the part of Mr. Blair on these transactions, was there not? Witness—With the directors? President—Yes. (A.) There was. President—But how was it that the directors appear not to have been aware of these dealings? How did you manage to keep it so secret? We have heard of one or two transactions with the Asiatic Bank, but the allotments in the different companies were in Mr. Blair's own name? All the purchases of Back Bay shares were in his own name? Witness—Yes. (Q.) Well, how can you explain that the state of matters was kept so secret?—(A.) Some of the directors knew. (Q.) Who?—(A.) Mr. Tracey, Mr. Scott, and Cowasjee Jehanghier. (Q.) Who else knew?—(A.) Others may have known; I don't know. But these knew.

President—Now, then, we will turn to Mr. Robertson's transactions. You allotted shares to him in several companies. You have said so in the beginning of your examination to-day. Witness—Yes. (Q.) He had two shares originally in the Back Bay Company?—(A.) Yes. (A.) And ten more in the supplementary issue?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) What was the price of the original share when issued, I should say about Rs. 10,000 premium?—(A.) No; more than Rs. 10,000. (Q.) And of the supplementary issue?—(A.) Rs. 20,000. I may explain that these ten shares of the Back Bay Company entered to Mr. Robertson do not belong to him. (Q.) What do you mean?—(A.) These ten shares on the supplementary do not belong to Mr. Robertson. (Q.) Who do they belong to?—(A.) I don't remember, but they belonged to somebody else. (Q.) Who told you that?—(A.) Because he would not have got twelve shares of the Back Bay Company. (Q.) Is that your only reason for supposing they did not belong to him?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) He never told you they did not belong to him?—(A.) No. (Q.) What reason have you for suggesting that they did not belong to him?—(A.) He can't have got twelve. President—But he got them. Witness—I do not think they belong to him. President—You were one of the original parties that allotted. Did anybody tell you they did not belong to him?—(A.) Nobody told me so, but I think that. President—Well, you allotted him how many shares in the Surat Bank? (A.) I don't know. If I saw the list, I can tell you. (Q.) Twenty was the number, was it not?—(A.) Twenty, I think so. (Q.) Now, then, did not you allot him a share of the Frere Land and Reclamation Company?—(A.) Yes. President—Now, that is not one of those companies you mentioned. You had nothing to do with the promotion of it?—(A.) No; it was promoted by Mr. Baillie and others. President—But I think you had the allotment of shares there?—(A.) Not many. (Q.) How many do you think?—(A.) About a hundred. President—And you did allot them. Did you not allot some of them to Mr. Robertson?—(A.) At the time of the allotment I was present, and mentioned that they should give some to Mr. Robertson. (Q.) You asked them to give some to Mr. Robertson?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) To Mr. Blair, too?—(A.) If it is on the list, I could tell. President (handing a note to witness)—I think that is in your handwriting, is it not the postscript there?—(A.) Yes. President (reading the note)—"I have got a share for you and one for Berry in the Frere." Who is this Berry?—(A.) Captain Berry. (Q.) Is he not connected with the Bank of Bombay? (A.) No. President (reading)—"I will send the 45 Back Bays to you in the morning." Now, what are these 45 shares referred to there? It was on 22nd December 1864—(A.) I don't remember. President—However you remember receiving that letter (handing a note to witness) from Mr. Robertson in return for your one?—(A.) Yes. President—That is dated 23rd December, and says "I am very much obliged for the Frere share you so kindly sent me. I have also received Captain Berry's."—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Now, then, Mr. Robertson had 25 shares of the Alliance Financial, had he not?—Yes. (Q.) How did he get these?—(A.) I don't know; I had nothing to do with the Alliance Financial allotments. President—Well, then, you told us he got two shares, which you gave him in the Asiatic Trading Company?—(A.) Yes. President—And 35 in the Alliance Financial of India and China?—(A.) I had nothing to do witht that: Cowasjee Jehanghier had. (Q.) Now, did you ever purchase shares for him? Witness—I think so. President—What shares did you purchase for him?—(A.) One or two sometimes (Q.) But how often? Were your transaction numerous?—(A.) Not much. President—Perhaps you would give us a list of these from your books. Witness—Of his accounts? President—No, a list of the shares you purchased for Mr. Robertson. Perhaps you can make out that and hand it in afterwards? Witness—Very good, sir, I will send it in. President—Now, can you tell us of his joint transactions with Roychund Deepchund. Only those in which those two were joint? He has borrowed money from Roychund.—(A.) I don't know if they joint transactions or not, but he was owing money to my father. (Q.) Can you give us the entries of these transactions?—(A.) Yes. President—Bring them then. You have not Roychund Deepchund's books here? Witness—No. President—Perhaps you had better bring them with you on Friday morning. Witness—Very good, sir.

Now, did not Mr. Robertson join in transactions with Mr. Tracey?—(A.) I do not remember just now, sir; but I will see. (Q.) Don't you remember any?—(A.) He may have been. He was doing business with Mr. Mr. Tracey. I am going to see about that in my books. (Q.) You are not able to give us particulars now?—(A.) No sir. (Q.) You cannot tax your memory?—(A.) No, sir. President—You will bring us a list of those on Friday if you find them? Witness—Yes, sir. (Q.) Can you explain this entry in the Asiatic Bank ledger, in Mr. Robertson's account, dated 25th November 1864—"Received by cheque of Roychund Deepchund, Rs. 11,750?"—(A.) I will see about that to-morrow. (Q.) Are you not able to explain the transaction?—(A.) No, sir. President—Well, just take a note of that, and see if you can give us any explanation of it. Look at your father's books and bring them here. Now Mr. Tracey, I think, became a director of the Bank in January 1865, did he not?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) There was a contest, was there not, between him and Mr. Foggo?—(A.) Yes, sir. (Q.) Mr. Tracey was a member of the firm of Ritchie, Steuart & Co?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) You were the agent in many transactions of that firm?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) What paper is that you have in your hand?—(A.) A paper showing the date when Mr. Tracey was appointed?—(Q.) On 18th June, I think, it was? I think you supported Mr. Tracey at that election?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) And canvassed for him?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) And you employed your manager, Dossabhoy Dhunjeebhoy, to canvas for him?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) I think you sent your carriage and brought up some of the voters?—(A) I told them to come to the meeting. (Q.) Did not you send your carriage for some of the voters?—(A.) I do not remember. I told plenty persons to come. (Q.) And Mr. Tracey was elected, was he not?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Now I think you had a great many money transactions with Mr. Tracey before that and afterwards?—(A.) Yes, sir. President—I do not mean to say with Mr. Tracey as a member of Ritchie, Steuart & Co., but individually. Witness—Yes, individually. (Q.) Now did not Mr. Tracey, on 8th December 1864, get a cash credit from the Bank of Bombay for 5 lakhs? Witness—For himself or for the firm? President—For himself. Are you aware of his getting that?—(A.) No, sir. (Q.) Did not that 5 lakhs find its way into your account with the Asiatic Bank on that very day, 8th December 1864? Did not you get two sums for 5 lakhs?—(A.) I have 5 lakhs in my book in three names—Cowasjee Jehanghier, Ritchie, Steuart & Co., and Mr. Steel. (Q.) Is that one transaction?—(A.) That is 5 lakhs each. (Q.) None of the sums of 5 lakhs was for Mr. Tracey?—(A.) Then here is Cowasjee Jehanghier, Ritchie, Steuart & Co., Mr. Cassels, Mr. Steel, and myself, 5 lakhs debited to the Asiatic Bank. (Q.) That Ritchie, Stewart & Co. could not have been Mr. Tracey? Do not your books show that in March 1865 Mr. Tracey was indebted to you in a very large sum of money? I do not mean to say at a later period, for the transaction turned out to be profitable to some extent? Witness—To a large amount? President—Yes, a large amount. There were 29 lakhs and odd for which he was indebted to you. Witness (after examining his books)—It looks like that, sir. (Q.) Did he ever clear off his obligations to you? I know he reduced it considerably below that amount, but did he ever clear off his debts to you. Witness (after referring to his books)—There is Rs. 2,12,000 paid to me. President—But I mean to say how did the account stand between you? Did he owe you or did you owe him?—(A.) He owed to me. President—That is all I want. That sum of 29 lakhs under advance to you was a temporary advance for the purpose of engaging in some speculation, for they are very large sums I see. I did not want to make it appear that Mr. Tracy was always in debt to you or anything of that kind. You see the items there (handing over paper); they are from your own books. Witness—These were for the purchase of shares. President—Yes, share speculations for which he was under advance to you. It had been reduced to Rs. 31,000 in the October following?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Now, was not Mr. Tracey otherwise very much involved at this time? Witness—Involved with whom, sir, with others? President—Well, I ask you the question, and perhaps you will answer, and I may then give you my reason. Witness—In 1864 he was not involved at all. (Q.) But in 1865?—(A.) In 1865 he was involved. (Q.) Had not he a very large overdraft account with the Asiatic Bank?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Now do you know of his purchase of Port Canning shares from Brown and Best? (A.) Yes. (Q.) Was that a profitable transaction? (A.) I do not think so. (Q.) Did you finance the money for that speculation?—(A.) I do not remember, sir. President—We shall have to come to that by and bye when we go particularly into Brown and Best's loans, and perhaps you will refresh your memory by looking into that. Can you tell us of another transaction which appears in Brown and Best's books: I want to show it to you. Do you remember a purchase of Port Canning shares in February 1865, Rs. 1,62,600?—(A.) Yes, sir; I remember that. (Q.) You remember that you took that over yourself?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) And the fourteen shares were delivered to you?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Can you tell us who you took that over from? Perhaps these initials will help you (handing over book and pointing out initials). Witness—That is my name, sir. President—No, no; look at the initials. Witness—Oh, yes, "B. B. R." (Q.) You see on the other side that you took it over. Will you explain this transaction?—(A.) I bought these shares from them and brought the money. (Q.) You say you bought from "them." From whom did you buy?—(A.) From Mr. Brown. (Q.) But who were the vendors besides Mr. Brown?—(A.) I see here the letters "D.M.P.C.M." (Q.) Do not you know who you bought these from? Perhaps if you look at your books you will be able to tell us. Witness—Yes. President—Just look then. Witness—There is no date. President—Yes, there is an entry there. Witness—It says "February," but there is no day. President—That is Rs. 62,600. Now, who did he get this from?—(A.) I will tell you, sir. (After looking at book)—There is nothing but Brown and Best. (Q.) But they acted as brokers?—(A.) Yes. President—Now there is another transaction of 14½ lakhs in Port Canning shares, in which you, Mr. Hannay, Mr. Tracey, and Mr. M. H. Scott were concerned. Witness—And myself? President—Yes, and yourself. In Port Canning shares. Mr. Melvill—And I think Mr. Schiller was also concerned in that transaction. President—Yes, I think he was in it. Had Mr. Robertson anything to do with that?—(A.) Nothing. And Mr. Scott was not in Bombay at all. (Q.) Mr. Tracey was engaged in that. Was it a profitable speculation?—(A.) No, sir. (Q.) There was a great loss?—(A.) Yes. President—Well, now, in short, Mr. Tracey was mixed up in a great many speculative transactions, was he not?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) And also in a great many transactions, speculative and otherwise, with you? Witness—In shares? President—Yes, in shares. Witness—Yes. (Q.) Now did not Mr. Tracey become your guarantor to the Bank of Bombay for three lakhs?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) What was the date of that?—(A.) About April, I think. (Q.) Was it 19th April? Just look.—(A.) It looks like 15th April. (Q.) Did he give it verbally at first?—(A.) Yes, sir. (Q.) And then he wrote it a few days afterwards?—(A.) Yes. President—That accounts for it. I have it down as 17th April. (Q.) Is that (handing over a document) what you call the guarantee?—(A.) Yes, sir, that is it. (Q.) Was that written in your presence?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) By Mr. Tracey?—(A.) Yes. President—Now you were both men of business. Mr. Tracey was a man of business I suppose?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) And did you really think that gurantee was worth anything?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) You had a great deal of experience as a mercantile man, had you not?—(A.) Yes. This guarantee was thought quite sufficient. (Q.) Well, was there any stamp on it in the first place?—A No stamp. (Q.) Or is there any consideration on the face of it. Don't you know as a mercantile man that a guarantee to be valid must have a consideration on the face of it?—(A.) I did not know that at that time. (Q.) You have learned it since?—(A.) Yes. President—Well you ought to have known whether it was a guarantee or not. Witness—I myself think it is a very sufficient guarantee. (Q.) Do you?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Have not legal opinions been taken upon that guarantee?—(A.) I do not know, sir. (Q.) Now why were you asked for a guarantee at that time?—(A.) Mr. Robertson told me he could not give me more money without a guarantee. (Q.) That was, you say, on 17th April?—(A.) Before 17th April. (Q.) How long before?—(A.) Two or three days before that. (Q.) Was it on 15th April then?—(A.) Yes, about that date. (Q.) 15th April 1866; how many days was that before your great loan?—(A.) About ten days. (Q.) He said he could not allow you more money. Now will you explain that? How came Mr. Robertson to require a guarantee?—(A.) He said "I have sufficient loans out; I cannot give any more." (Q.) Under whose advice was Mr. Robertson acting at that moment, do you know?—(A.) No. He must have been acting under Mr. Hannay's advice, I think. Mr. Hannay was here then. But I do not remember. (Q.) Was your credit beginning to shake then? Witness—In the bazaar? President—Yes, in the bazaar. Witness—No, sir. (Q.) Not on 15th April?—(A.) Not in the bazaar, sir. President—You say not in the bazaar, as if you thought it was shaky somewhere else. Witness—It was not shaky. President—You do not think it was shaky anywhere? It must have been rather a new thing that any one would not give you 3 lakhs. Witness—I sold one day for 5 lakhs in the bazaar on Calcutta in about half an hour, and I could have sold 20 lakhs. (Q.) There was no difficulty in meeting your bills at that time?—(A.) No, none whatever. President—Mr. Bullock told us there was. Witness—Yes, he said so; but that is not true. President—Well, it is an extraordinary thing you know that Mr. Robertson, with whom you had always got on so well, should require a guarantee then. Are you quite sure he did not act under some superior's order?—(A.) I do not know, but he said he could not give 3 lakhs unless I got a guarantee, and then I said I would get it from Tracey, and he did so. President—Then there is another guarantee which you proposed a short time afterwards. I don't know how the matter turned out. Is that (handing over a paper) in your handwriting?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) And that is Mr. Tracey's handwriting on the next page. (A.) Yes, sir. (Q.) Now can you explain that transaction?—(A.) I got the money from the bank, sir. (Q.) That money has been paid off, I suppose?—(A.) Yes, sir. (Q.) And Mr. Tracey became guarantor for that?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Now that is not the way in which people used to treat you a year before—asking for a guarantee when you went and asked for 3 lakhs?—(A.) No, sir. (Q.) People never would have thought of asking for a guarantee to your name?—(A.) No, sir. (Q.) Well, then, will you really explain why they were so particular in asking a guarantee just about the beginning of April 1866?—(A.) I cannot tell you the reason at all, sir. I shipped a very large amount of cotton. (Q.) Now I want to ask you, whether Mr. Robertson did not know, in fact at that very time, 15th April, that you were more or less in a shaky state?—(A.) Well, I never believed myself that Mr. Robertson thought so. (Q.) You are not able to explain his asking for a guarantee then?—A.) No, sir, I cannot explain. (Q.) I suppose Mr. Tracey was called upon to pay the money under this guarantee?—(A.) Yes, sir. (Q.) Did not the board think that they had got the guarantee of Ritchie, Steuart & Co?—(A.) Yes, they thought so. (Q.) And they were very much disappointed to find that it was only the guarantee of Mr. Tracey?—(A.) Yes. President—I am wrong to call it a guarantee. They never have sued upon it?—(A.) No, sir. (Q.) Well, did Mr. Tracey ever pay anything on it?—(A.) Mr. Tracey paid nothing, but I have paid plenty of securities and other things. President—Well, I won't enter into that now, but there is money still outstanding upon it?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Has Mr. Tracey paid anything of it?—(A.) No, sir, he has nothing to pay it with. President—I understand in fact that he is in bad—— Well, in fact that he is not able to pay it?—(A.) Yes sir. (Q.) Was that guarrantee shown to the board?—(A.) I do not know that, sir. He must have shown it. (Q.) Who must have shown it?—(A.) Mr. Robertson. (Q.) How could he, when the board thought it was the guarantee of Ritchie, Steuart and Co.? No doubt he showed it afterwards; I have no doubt he showed it on 22nd May because we have a board minute upon it then. Do you believe it ever was laid before the board?—(A.) I do not know, sir. (Q.) But you knew everything that was passing in the Bank of Bombay at that time, did you not?—(A.) No, not everything. (Q.) Mr. Tracey told you everything?—(A.) Not everything. President—Oh yes, surely he did. Witness—I asked him and he told me sometimes. (Q.) You asked him for every information you wanted?—(A.) Yes, what I wanted for my own purpose. Sometimes he told me, and sometimes he did not tell me. (Q.) On 12th September 1865, I think, you signed a bill or promissory note purporting to be signed by Mr. Scott for the Mazagon Company for 5 lakhs to the Bank of Bombay?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) The bill was discounted at the Bank of Bombay, was it not?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) It was a promissory note, was it not?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Who signed Mr. Scott's name to that bill?—(A.) I do not know that, sir. (Q.) You don't know that?—(A.) Mr. Hannay and Mr. Tracey will know. (Q.) What could Mr. Hannay have to do with it?—(A.) He was a friend of Mr. Scott's. (Q.) Do you believe that Mr. Hannay signed it?—(A.) I do not know, sir. If I saw it I might tell you. (Q.) You said Mr. Hannay and Mr. Tracey. Now do you believe that Mr. Tracey signed it?—(A.) It may have been done by Mr. Tracey, for he has a power of attorney. (Q.) You are quite sure you did not sign Mr. Scott's name to it?—(A.) I am quite sure. (Q.) Mr. Scott, I believe, subsequently repudiated it altogether?—(A.) It is paid off, sir. President—Yes, I know, but I want to know a little about the transaction. Mr. Scott repudiated his signature, did he not, to that bill?—(A.) Yes, I think so. (Q.) There is no doubt about it. Did he not resign his seat at the board because of that bill being outstanding against his name?—(A.) That I don't know. (Q.) You were very intimate with Mr. Scott. He must have told you.—(A.) Yes, I know, sir, but I cannot remember at all. (Q.) What was that money wanted for?—(A.) It was to pay 5 lakhs to Government. (Q.) And why was Mr. Scott's name attached to it?—(A.) Because he was a partner in the purchase. (Q.) Now, do you not know who signed his name?—(A.) I do not. It must have been Mr. Tracey or somebody else. (Q.) Had Mr. Tracey a power of attorney?—(A.) Yes, I think so. (Q.) You said so just now; but did that power of attorney extend to such transactions as these?—(A.) I do not know. I never had the power of attorney before me. (Q.) You are not able to give us any explanation of that transaction?—(A.) This 5 lakhs went to Government, sir. (Q.) But you are not able to give us any explanation of the signature of Mr. Scott being put to it without his knowledge?—(A.) No, sir.

President—Now, were you consulted at all about the opening of the Kalbadavie branch?—(A.) Mr. Blair asked me about it, and I said—"That will be a very good thing: you will get plenty of deposits there." (Q.) When was that?—(A.) I think in 1864. I do not remember the date. (Q.) It was opened about the end of June 1864, was it not?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) When did you become a director?—(A.) In July 1864. (Q.) Well, was that bank originally opened to——Witness—Receive deposits. President—To receive deposits simply?—(A.) And to buy and sell hoondies. (Q.) And to do a regular banking business?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) And to grant cash credits and discounts; and really to do all the kind of business done at the head office?—(A.) The original intention was to get plenty deposits. (Q.) But did they intend to do all sorts of banking business there?—(A.) I do not know that, sir. (Q.) But the real object was to receive deposits from the people in the bazaar. Now we have heard a great deal of the influence which you exercised at the Kalbadavie branch? Were you not consulted on almost all occasions by Mr. Bullock?—(A.) Not on all occasions, but in some cases. And in some cases after he had given important advances he came and asked me whether the men were good or not. (Q.) That was not the way in all cases?—(A.) No, not in all cases. (Q.) You used in some cases to recommend people to Mr. Bullock, did you not, for advances?—(A.) He used to write me a note asking "Is this man good or bad?" and I wrote back what I thought. (Q.) Well, that was the case sometimes; but you sometimes took the initiative yourself to recommend people to Mr. Bullock?—(A.) I may have done so. (Q.) Did you not do so in the case of Dr. Bhau Dajee?—A.) Yes, I told him he was a very good man. (Q.) And also in the case of Burjorjee Rustomjee?—(A.) No, Burjorjee made an application himself to Mr. Bullock, and then he asked me to go and see Mr. Bullock about getting the money, and I went to the branch. President—I am not going into that transaction now. That is not the object. I want to know whether you are aware that Mr. Bullock had pecuniary transactions with your father?—(A.) Yes, he had. (Q.) Do you know that?—(A.) Yes, my father used to lend him money also. (Q.) Now, will you kindly give us particulars of those loans?—(A.) Not just now, sir. President—But you will have them ready on Friday morning? (A.) Yes. (Q.) You are aware that your father had joint transactions also with Mr. Bullock?—(A.) I do not know, sir. I will see from the books. President—He told us of one. Are you aware that your father was surety for a loan to Mr. Bullock?—(A.) Yes, sir, with the Asiatic Bank. (Q.) For Rs. 60,000?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Now, have you yourself had any dealings with Mr. Bullock?—(A.) No, sir. (Q.) You never lent him any money?—(A.) He never asked me for it. He used to go to my father. President—I think that was the way people generally did when they wanted money—they used to go to your father?—(A.) Some did and others did not. (Q.) Did any of the other agents at the branch banks borrow money from your father?—(A.) I don't know. I think not, sir. (Q.) Or of you?—(A.) No, sir, nothing from me. President—I had rather not enter into another branch of enquiry till we have got these items from you. We will now adjourn, and perhaps you will furnish us with these items before we go into the questions.

The Commission then adjourned at about 4 o'clock, till Friday (this) morning.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—There is something very remarkable in the report just issued by the New Bank of Bombay. It is said that the profits of the half year are at the rate of 5¾ per cent. per annum, and a dividend is suggested at the rate of less than 4½ per cent., while less than a quarter per cent.—in fact a mere nothing—remains for transfer to the Reserve Fund. What has become of the other one per cent? I notice that the net profits are not nearly at the rate of 5 per cent. on the capital now paid up. On what capital has a profit at the rate of 5¾ per cent. been earned, and why is not a dividend of 5½ per cent. paid on that capital? Is it possible that while the profit was earned on the shares promptly paid up, it is to be distributed equally among them and among the shares which were not paid up till a month ago? Are some shareholders to receive Rs. 11-8-0 as dividend on their money for six months, and others the same amount as dividend on their money for one month? Explanation will probably be given at the meeting.

X. Y. Z.

THE CREW OF THE "MAI BLUME."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I should feel greatly obliged if you could find space in your valuable paper for the following. I feel as a brother sailor that the sufferers of the ship "Mai Blume," Captain Berryman, must require aid and relief, and I respectfully request each shipmaster in the port to join with me in giving their mite to alleviate in some measure the inconvenience of the sufferers.—Yours obediently,

EDWARD ROBINSON,
Ship "Empress," Commanding.

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The following is the list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, to be held at Poona to-day:—

The following gentlemen will take the usual affirmation of office and declaration of allegiance to Her Majesty:—

The Honourable the Advocate General.
The Honourable Colonel W. F. Marriott, C.S.I.
The Honourable A. Brown.
The Honourable Munguldass Nuthoobhoy.
The Honourable A. H. Campbell.
The Honourable A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I.
His Highness the Honourable Jowan Singjee, Maharaja of Edur, K.C.S.I.
Honourable Byramjee Jejeebhoy.
Honourable Sir Alexander Grant, Baronet.

The following papers will be presented to the Council:—

Letter from the Government of India conveying the assent of the Governor General to the Bill to amend the Schedule annexed to Act No. XII. of 1866 (Bombay.)

Letter from the Government of India conveying the assent of the Governor General to the Bill for the better Sanitary Regulation of the City of Bombay.

Letter from the Government of India conveying the assent of the Governor General to the District Police Bill.

Letter from the Government of India conveying the assent of the Governor General to the Village Police Bill.

Letter from the Government of India conveying the assent of the Governor General to the Bill to amend the law relative to the sale of Liquors in the City of Bombay.

Bills and Orders of the day:—

Bill No. I. of 1868—Kurrachee Municipal Bill—*First Reading.*

Bill No. II. of 1868—A Bill to amend the existing Law relating to the Public Ferries in the Presidency of Bombay.—*First Reading.*

Notice of Motion.—

The Honourable Mr. Munguldass Nuthoobhoy will move the further adjournment of the Town Dues Bill.

Education in India.—The total expenditure from all sources during the year ended April, 1866, on education in British India amounted to 770,834l., 440,038l. of which was expended by Government. There were at that time 18,563 educational institutions, and there was an average attendance of 559,317 pupils during the year. By a comparison of statistics for 1857 to 1866 (both inclusive) it is found that the number of institutions has increased by more than 10,000, the average attendance of pupils by about 350,000, the amount expended by Government by 265,681l., and the total expenditure from all sources by 455,462l., the last sum being calculated only for the year 1860. As compared with previous years a slight decrease in the average number of pupils occured in 1858 and 1865, but, with these exceptions, the increase in attendance has been regularly progressive. These statistics are founded on educational returns received from each Presidency annually and from the Administrative reports, and show the gradual increase and progress of education in British India since the memorable despatch of July 19, 1854, which laid down the system on broad and comprehensive bases.

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LAND SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT, IN TOWNS AND CITIES.

A Bill has been prepared by the Hon'ble B. H. Ellis "to remove doubts as to the applicability (Bombay) Act I. of 1865 to towns and cities, and to extend the term for which Government may fix the assessment of lands in towns and Cities, and to confirm existing rights of occupancy of such lands so far as the interest of Government is concerned; and to make further provision regarding the application of (Bombay) Acts II. and VII. of 1863 and I. of 1865 to towns and cities, and otherwise to amend (Bombay) Act I. of 1865."

The following is the statement of objects and reasons:—

"Bombay Act I. of 1865 (the Bombay Survey and Settlement Act) was passed to legalise the survey of lands in the Presidency of Bombay, both with a view to the settlement of the land revenue and the record and preservation of proprietary and other rights connected with the land. The Act, therefore, was designed to include the survey of all lands, whether in towns and cities or elsewhere. But doubts have been raised as to the applicability of the Act to such land. These doubts the present Draft Bill will remove.

"It would not, however, have been deemed necessary to legislate on this point had no other difficulties arisen in the application of the Bombay Act I. of 1865 to land in towns and cities.

"But such difficulties have occurred. In the first place it was desired to confirm the assessment in perpetuity, or for a longer term than 30 years, on town lands upon which a large capital had been expended by the construction of houses and other buildings. The terms of Section 28 of Bombay Act I. of 1865 did not permit this.

"Moreover, the Bombay Summary Settlement Acts II. and VII. of 1863 could not be applied to all lands in towns and cities without causing hardship to many individuals, whose holdings this Act will confirm free of assessment, and without confirming in other cases recent encroachments on public property, or claims of which no record had ever existed, and which were not entitled to such confirmation.

"Then, again, although Bombay Act I. of 1865 might be generally applicable to lands in towns and cities, yet there was no provision in that Act for entering houses for the purpose of measurement. The 11th Section of the Act gives power to enter on any lands, whether belonging to Government or to private individuals, but not expressly to enter dwelling-houses, and in a recent case before the High Court, the presiding Judge expressed doubts whether such power was conferred by any section of the Act above quoted. But the power is necessary to complete a survey in towns and cities, and provision has therefore been made in the Draft Bill, due precaution being taken to give proper notice to the occupants of dwelling-houses.

"The Draft Bills thus contains more ample provisions than existed before both for the survey and the assessment of lands in towns and cities.

"The opportunity has been taken to make a few amendments to Bombay Act I. of 1865 of general application. These amendments have for their object the proper working of the provisions of the aforesaid Act.

"The only amendment that requires notice in this place is the proposal to amend Section XLV. It was the object of the framers of the Survey Act to prevent the subdivison of fields below a minimum size, but the provisions of Sections XLV. go beyond this, and prevent any subdivision, whatever the size of the field. Inconvenience has been caused in some districts by this restriction, and the proposed amendment will give a remedy."

We shall summarise the different sections of the Bill.

Section 1 declares Act I. of 1865 applicable to towns and cities.

Section 2 provides that "the assessment on lands in towns and cities, whether imposed under Sections 25 and 26 of (Bombay) Act I. of 1865 or under this Act, may be fixed for a term of years or in perpetuity,"

By Section 3 "the existing right of occupancy of all lands in towns and cities is confirmed so far as the interest of Government is concerned, only excepting the case of encroachments as provided for in Section VII."

According to section 4 the collector is to declare lands to be not liable to the operation of Acts II. and VII. of 1863, in certain cases that are specified. The section refers to lands that have been wholly or partially exempt from the payment of Government land revenue for not less than 20 years before the application of Act I. of 1865, or that have been so held under a deed of grant or confirmation given by a proper authority.

Section 5 prescribes the method of dealing with other lands, according as they have been held less than 20, less than 12, or less than 5 years from the date of the application of the above-named Act.

Section 6 excepts cultivated lands from the operation of the last two sections.

Section 7 refers to the method of dealing with encroachments on public roadway.

Section 8 empowers survey officers to enter premises for the purpose of measurement, &c., with the proviso that in the case of dwelling-houses not less than 24 hours notice should be given.

Section 9 directs the collector to issue a sunud to every holder specifying the limits and tenure of his holding.

By section 10 all roads, lanes, and other unoccupied spaces are to vest in Government.

The other parts of the Bill are unimportant.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS OF THE SERVICES OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENTS.

Despatches from the Secretary of State for India to the Government of India and the Governments of Madras and Bombay, acknowledging the parts they took in connection with the Abyssinian Expedition, have been published in an "extraordinary" of the "Gazette of India" and will be read with interest. The despatch from Sir Stafford Northcote to Sir Robert Napier, in which he conveyed the thanks of the Queen, has already appeared in our columns.

General Order by the Governor General of India in Council, dated 30th July, 1868.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has much satisfaction in directing the publication of the following despatches from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, communicating to the Government of India and to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, and to His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Robert Napier, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., the expression of Her Majesty's most gracious acknowledgment of the services rendered by the Commander and the troops during the recent campaign in Abyssinia, as well as by the several Governments, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, and the various authorities employed in equipping and despatching the forces sent from India.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India is requested to be good enough to cause the despatch to the Government of India to be read at the head of every garrison or body of troops in the Bengal Presidency.

India Office, London, the 3rd July, 1868.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

Sir,—Intelligence of the complete and most satisfactory termination of the campaign in Abyssinia having been received and submitted to Her Majesty, I am commanded to convey to your Excellency's Government the deep sense which Her Majesty entertains of the service which has been rendered to the Empire by the Government and Army of India.

2. The highly efficient manner in which the force was organised, equipped, and forwarded to the seat of operations, and the gallantry, perseverance, and good discipline exhibited by the troops when in the field, have contributed to the attainment of a success of no ordinary character.

3. It is with especial gratification that I find myself charged with the duty of conveying through your Excellency Her Majesty's thanks to the gallant Army of India, and I am commanded to desire that those thanks may be communicated in the most public manner to the entire service.

4. I have separately addressed the Governments of Madras and Bombay on the share which the Armies of those Presidencies have borne in the campaign; and I take occasion to request your Excellency to express to the Commander-in-Chief in India and to the Army of Bengal the high sense entertained by Her Majesty of the very efficient manner in which the Bengal Contingent was equipped and despatched to the Red Sea.

5. I take this opportunity of forwarding to your Excellency a copy of a letter, dated the 1st instant, which, in accordance with the commands of Her Majesty, I have addressed to Lieutenant General Sir Robert Napier on the termination of the operations of the Abyssinian Expeditionary Force.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) Stafford H. Northcote.

From the Right Hon'ble Sir Stafford H. Northcote, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, Fort St. George, dated 3rd July 1868.

I transmit for the information of your Lordship's Government a copy of a despatch, No. 233, which in accordance with the commands of Her Majesty, I have this day addressed to the Governor General in Council, conveying to the Government and the Army of India the thanks of Her Majesty for the service rendered by them in the conduct of the operations in Abyssinia, the termination of which in the most satisfactory manner has been recently reported to Her Majesty's Government.

2. In making this communication, I take the opportunity of conveying to your Lordship the hearty thanks of Her Majesty's Government for the promptitude with which the demands of the Governor General in Council and of the Government of Bombay were met by the Madras Government, and for the cordial spirit of co-operation evinced by the several departments concerned in carrying your Lordship's instructions into effect.

3. I especially desire to record the high sense which Her Majesty's Government entertain of the zeal and alacrity displayed in the despatch of the detachment of the Madras Sappers and Miners to take part in the Expedition and of the excellent service rendered by that body of men during the campaign, in the course of which they well maintained the high reputation of the Madras Army, no less than of the distinguished Corps which they represented.

From the Right Hon'ble Sir Stafford H. Northcote, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, Bombay,—dated 3rd July, 1868.

I transmit, for the information of your Excellency in Council, a copy of a despatch, No. 233, which I have this day addressed, by Her Majesty's commands, to the Government of India, on receiving the intelligence of the complete and most satisfactory termination of the campaign in Abyssinia.

2. In doing so, I take the oportunity of tendering to your Excellency the cordial thanks of Her Majesty's Government for the exertions on the part of the Government of Bombay which have so largely contributed to this important result.

3. The energetic and able measures taken by you on the receipt of the instructions which I had the honour to communicate to you in my several telegraphic messages of the 1st, 13th, and 14th of August last, and in my secret despatch of the 16th of the same month, rendered it possible for the Expeditionary Force to take the field in sufficient time to accomplish the object of the campaign within the season during which active military operations could be carried on in Abyssinia.

4. I notice that, in your Excellency's telegraphic message of the 29th July, you stated, in answer to a question which I had addressed to you, that "the operations ought to commence by January in order to be finished in one season," and that you "could have the force ready in time, provided only that you could obtain animals, which should be collected immediately."

5. The authority to collect transport animals was conveyed to you by my telegraphic message of the 1st August, and the result was that Sir Robert Napier was enabled to land at Zoulla and to assume the command of the Expeditionary Force on the 3rd of January.

6. The precision with which the plans laid for the conduct of the Expedition were carried into execution has been throughout one of its most remarkable characteristics.

7. Her Majesty's Government have not failed to notice and to appreciate your Excellency's personal and indefatigable exertions in the conduct of these preparations. They desire also to acknowledge the great zeal and efficiency displayed by the several departments in carrying out the instructions of your Excellency's Government and of the admirable behaviour of the troops of the Bombay Presidency, both European and Native.

THE PROCLIVITIES OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

It is now eighty-four years since the Asiatic Society of Bengal was founded. To the Asiatic Researches published by this society oriental Scholars in Europe are indebted for most of their knowledge of the literature and antiquities of the Hindoos. It can inscribe on its annals the name of Sir William Jones, Colebrooke, and Prinsep, orientalists equal to any that Germany has produced. But of late the literary and philosophical investigations of the society have been falling off. Investigations into the Geology, Fauna and Flora of India, which Sir William Jones, whose multifarious knowledge extended even to these subjects, originally contemplated; have taken the place of those researches which first made the society famous. The cause is not far to seek. The fact that all Indian officials are so much more occupied than they formerly were with routine duties, so much so indeed that the more successful of them have no time to study the literature or the manners of the people of this country is alone sufficient for the present obscuration of oriental studies, and the ascendancy of physical science. Besides they are overshadowed by their rivals in Europe. It is no doubt natural that scholars in England and Germany, in a fine climate, and enjoying all the advantages of literary leisure should be able, when once the materials are placed in their hands, and the torch of Hindoo grammar has been handed to them, to carry on investigations with far more success than hard worked officials in India. On the other hand the students of physical science who are generally members of the geological or medical services come out from Europe ready to commence their investigations at once, whereas members of the civil and military services, even if they have had a general philological training, have to gain their insight into the native languages in this country. Moreover the geologists of India have not to fear the competition of those in Europe, as the rocks of India can hardly be transported to Europe in their native majesty—Regarding as we do the Asiatic Society as the most powerful means at our disposal for influencing educated natives, we think that this ascendancy of the physicists, though natural, is in a scholarly sense, to be deplored. For the native mind has been powerfully impressed by the wonderful discoveries of comparative grammarians, and takes much more readily to philology and antiquarianism than to physical science—and though we believe that all our most valuable information about India must be derived originally from native scholars, still their utter ignorance of everything outside India, and their want of general philological training, and above all their absurd national vanity, render the cooperation of European scholars necessary. We are ready to allow that there are still able orientalists in the Asiatic Society, but we know that since the last great Sanscrit scholar left the shores of India, geology has reigned triumphant. The philologians have retired from the unequal combat. A large field too has been thrown open to the official dilettante, and men who are not ashamed to lecture to Hindoos upon subjects of which they know nothing, their audience probably knowing a good deal, and to exhibit a naive and cheerful ignorance of all collateral studies which might throw light upon the subject of their lecture, find that they can give advice on most important points in the society's deliberations. For the society has most difficult questions of self government to settle, so difficult that if it had not been for the practical sense of the lawyers and officials, we doubt whether the votaries of physical science would have tided over the crisis.

Geology has had so long to fight a deadly battle with theology that she borrowed some of the tactics of her opponent. All the dogmatism and denunciation which used to form the stock-in-trade of the theologian, are now at the disposal of the geologist. The *odium theologium* is nothing to the *odium geologium*. Nay we are even inclined to think that like Hamlet and Laertes they have exchanged swords in the scuffle. It is pleasant to see theologians reasoning calmly and confidently, without any *suppressio veri* or *suggestio falsi*, but we are sorry to see the poisoned weapon of orthodox assumption in the hand of the geologist. The spirit of the science appears to affect its followers. One would scarcely have imagined a more pitiful dispute than appears in the proceedings of the society for April and May published some time after the events which they describe.

A scrupulous president finds an informality in his election and refrains to take office. At the next meeting in May, the vice-president proposes on the part of the Council "that the office of president be declared vacant, inasmuch as Dr. Oldham has declined to accept it or to assume its duties, after having been duly elected thereto, and informed of that election." After the proposal of an amendment by Mr. Bourke which met with a cold reception, Dr. Oldham proposes "that the words of the resolution from after having been" to the end be omitted, being inconsistent with the facts. After another amendment, and *some discussion*, a reasonable amendment is proposed and carried to the effect that the informality discovered by the acute president is of no importance and that he is duly elected. Thereupon the general secretay resigns his office. The learned gentlemen appear to have studied under Monsieur Jourdain's "Maitre de Philosophie."

The truth appears to be that society is at present in a catastrophic state, in a state of lively volcanic action. We can easily understand that while the Geological Enceladus and Porphyrion are jaculating igneous rocks, science hides her diminished head *cedit armis toga*. We fear, however that unless this elemental uproar is soon put end to, the society will have but a small chance of seeing its centuary.

Breakfast.—Epps's Cocoa.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. Invigorating and sustaining, with a refined and grateful flavour developed by the special mode of preparation applied, this Cocoa is used as their habitual beverage for breakfast by thousands who never before used Cocoa. "Cocoa stands very much higher than Coffee or Tea," Dr. Hassall says, "and contains every ingredient necessary to the growth and sustenance of the body." It is made simply by pouring boiling water or milk on the preparation as sold, in ¼lb., ½lb., and 1-lb., packets. This Cocoa, as being prepared by Jas. Epps and Co., the Homœopathic Chemists first established in England, is very generally called Epps's Homœopathic Cocoa.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.*)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT

Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.

SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.

Correspondents.

Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.

London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.

National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

Current Accounts.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	………	1s. 11 1/8d.	per Rupee
„ 4 do.	………	1s. 11d.	do.
„ 3 do.	………	1s. 10 15/16d.	do.
„ 2 do.	………	1s. 10 7/8d.	do.
„ 1 do.	………	1s. 10 13/16d.	do.
„ demand	………	1s. 10 3/4d.	do.
On Scotland do. On Ireland do.	………	1s. 10 11/16d.	do.
On Paris do.	………	1s. 10 5/8d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.		1s. 10 5/8d.	do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 24th July 1868.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED):—Established in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.

Head Office, London—J. C. Parry, Esq., General Manager.

Branches:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

Exchange.

6 months' sight	..at 1s. 11 1/8d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	..at 1s. 11 1/16d.	„
3 do.	..at 1s. 11d.	„
2 do.	..at 1s. 10 15/16d.	„
1 do.	..at 1s. 10 7/8d.	„
On demand	..at 1s. 10 13/16d.	„
On Scotland and Ireland	..at 1s. 10 3/4d.	„
Circular Notes	…… 1s. 10½d.	„

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only given for on demand.

Current Accounts

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal	3 per cent.	per annum
6 ditto	4	do.
12 ditto	6	do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 23rd July 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid-up Capital—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.—

6 months' sight (on City Bank)	at 1s. 11 1/8d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 10 15/16d.	„
3 do.	at 1s. 10 7/8d.	„
2 do.	at 1s. 10 13/16d.	„
1 do.	at 1s. 10 3/4d.	„
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 10 5/8d.	„

Interest.

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. And on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3	per cent.
Do. 6 do.	5	„
Do. 12 do.	6	„

Remittances.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

Commissions.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ percent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent

Office hours 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturdays 10 a. m. to 1 p.m.

Bombay, 25th July, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50		1s. 11 1/8d.	per Rupee
„ 3 do.	………	1s. 10 15/16d.	„
„ 2 do.	………	1s. 10 7/8d.	„
„ 1 do.	………	1s. 10 13/16d.	„
On demand	………	1s. 10 3/4d.	„
On Scotland do. On Ireland do. Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.		1s. 10 11/16d.	„

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

Interest.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand Interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

On Fixed Deposits.

12 months..	.. .. ..	6 per cent.
6 do...	.. .. ..	5 „
3 do...	.. .. ..	4 „

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ½ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to he Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 24th July 1868.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS RECEIVED ON SATURDAY BY THE STEAMER "MALTA."

	Rs.	a.
The Reign of Law. By the Duke of Argyll……Rs.	4	8
Diseases of Children. A clinical treatise. By Dr. T. Hillier……	6	4
On the action, use, and value of Oxygen in the treatment of various diseases otherwise incurable or very intractable. By Dr. S. B. Birch……	2	12
A Compendium of Practical Medicine and Morbid Anatomy. By Dr. W. Dale……	5	4
On the Antiquity of Intellectual Man, from a practical and astronomical point of view. By C. P. Smyth……	6	12
All the Year Round, Vol. XIX……	4	0
Caricature History of the Georges. Illustrated. By T. Wright, F. S. A……	5	12
Natal Sermons. 2nd Series. By Bishop Colenso…	3	12
A Summer and Winter in Norway. By Lady Di Beauclerk……		
Mr. Sprouts, his opinions. By R. Whiteing……	0	12
Always in the Way. By author of The Tommiebeg Shootings……	1	2
Bella Donna; or, the cross before the name. By J. Dyce……	1	8
A Handbook of Average. To which is added a chapter on Arbitration. By M. Hopkins……	13	8
Fun, Vol 6……	3	8
One Thousand and One Gems of Poetry……	3	0
Mademoiselle Merquem. By G. Sand. French novel.	2	4
Elementary Principles of Carpentry, &c. By Tredgold and Barlow……	31	8
The Carpenter and Joiner, and elements of hand-railing, with 32 plates. By R. Riddell	15	12
Examples of modern Alphabets, ornamental & plain	3	0
The Book of Ornamental Alphabets, ancient and mediaeval……	3	0
Rousse's Practical Man. New Edn. 1868……	6	12
Clarke's English Dictionary……	3	8
Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence……	21	0
Joe Miller, Rs 2½. New Joe Miller……	2	4
Play Books.—Goose with Golden Eggs. My Wife is Out. Pirates of Putney. Robber's Wife. Highwayman's Holiday. Mother's Dying Child. Each.	0	8
——— The Scamps of London……	0	12
PIANOFORTE MUSIC.		
Chappell's Musical Magazine for July—Recollections of Handel……	0	12
Song.—Rose sweetly blooming. German and English Words. By Louis Spohr……	1	0
———Cheer, Boys, Cheer. By Chas. Mackay.	1	0
———Come Home, Father. By Henry Clay……	1	4
Quadrille.—Bonnie Dundee. By C. D'Albert..	2	0
——— The Topsy. By ditto……	1	8

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Cabinet size.—Queen Victoria. Princess Louise. Princess Beatrice. Each 1-8.

Carte de Visite size.—Queen Victoria. Prince and Princess of Wales. Princess of Wales in her riding habit. The Duke of Edinburgh. Prince and Princess Teck and Infant. Princess Louise. Princess Beatrice. Prince Leopold. Princess of Prussia. Emperor of Austria. Empress of Austria. King of Italy. Garibaldi. Prince Humbert. Princess Humbert. King of Portugal. Queen of Portugal. Son of the King of Portugal. King and Queen of Portugal and Family. Miss Furtardo. Lord Cairns. And a few Flowers.—Each 12 annas.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT AND SON, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.

No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS., in great variety, A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

ROSSELET & Co

ESTABLISHED 1858,

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.

No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KINLOCH & ALLAN, Iron Merchants.—Hardware of all descriptions, Contractors' Tools, Plumbers' Material.

Just landed, ex "Admiral de Winter," No. 20 W. G. GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, and ex "City of Shanghai" 6 inches and 9 inches CAST IRON SOCKET PIPES.

Prompt despatch to all Orders entrusted to our care.

KINLOCH & ALLAN.

Bombay, 4th June 1868.

KOUSAINE COMPANY'S TEAS.—Just received, at the Godowns of the undersigned, 4 Meadow Street, a consignment of these fine HIMALAYAN TEAS.

SOUCHONG, in boxes of 10 and pounds, also in 2 pound packets.

KOUSAINE MIXTURE.—Ditto—Both at Rs. 2-8 per pound.—Cash.

HOWARD BROTHERS,
Agents Kousaine Tea Company.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c. &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (Late BRIDGE'S)

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and Freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public. See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark—W in a Diamond.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S

Preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in one-eighth, quarter, and half-pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by THOS. WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER & Co.,
(Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort) Poona,

And of all the principal firms in India and the Colonies.

THOMSON AND COMPANY, CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes.	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMSON & Co.,
22, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.,

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, SHERRY, in one, two, or three dozen cases. Price Rs. 24 per doz. Apply to

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.

1 Bruce Lane, Bombay.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh) well-known WINES.

Fine Pale Sherry, in 3 doz. cases, quarts,	Rs. 27	per doz.
Do. do. in 3 „ do. do.	„ 29	do.
Superior Port, in 3 and 2 doz. cases, do.	„ 27	do.
Do. do. in 2 „ „ pints.	„ 14	do.
Old Tom……	„ 24	do.
Whiskey……	„ 15	do.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 25th June 1868.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE, just arrived per Ships "LADY MACDONALD," "MARATHON" and "CITY OF NANKIN"—

		Rs.	
Best Jules Mumm & Co.'s Champagne per doz.	Qts.	Rs. 34	0
„ „ „ „	Pts.	„ 17	0
„ Guinness's Stout in Quarts	„	5	8
„ „ „		3	8
„ Dinner Sherry Wine, per doz. pints……	„	18	0
„ Old Tom Gin by Crabbie & Co. in	Qts.	15	0
„ „ „	Pts.	8	0
„ Jamaica Rum „	Qts.	18	0
„ Ginger Wine	„	15	0

Apply to Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY, at Jewanjee Eduljee's Sons, No. 1, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, APPLY TO GADDUM & Co.

From Keyl & Co., Bordeaux.

CLARET.	Medoc……quarts at	Rs. 12	per dozen.
	„ ……pints at	„ 7½	„
	St. Laurent……quarts at	„ 18	„
	Chateau Beitasse „ at	„ 25	„
BRANDY.	Cognac tres vieux……at	„ 25	„
	„ „ Champagne at	„ 35	„

From C. S. Kupferberg Mayence.

SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCK.	Schwarzberg……quarts at	Rs. 30	p. doz
	„ ……pints at	„ 16	„
	Imperial……quarts at	„ 32	„
	„ ……pints at	„ 17	„
	Die Perle des Rheins quarts at	„ 35	„
	Moselle…… „ at	„ 24	„
	„ ……pints at	„ 13	„
	Johannisberg……quarts at	„ 33	„

GADDUM & Co.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"

Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.

Apply to the undersigned.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.

Nesbit Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE, approved IRON NIGHT SOIL RECEPTACLES.

These Receptacles are highly recommended for closets having no connected drain or sewer to carry off the stagnant water. PRICE RUPEES THIRTY EACH complete, and delivered to any address in the city. Estimates for fitting the above, erecting closets, &c., &c., made out on the shortest notice. Apply to

M. McINERNY,
General Contractor.

30, Dadur Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following GOODS, just landed ex "TWILIGHT" and "AMBROSE":—

1,000 6 lb. Tins Preserved Beef.
150 6 lb. „ „ Mutton.
60 4 lb. „ „ Do.
30 Barrels extra prime Irish Mess Pork.
20 Coils 15 thread to 3½ inch Europe Rope.
5 „ 3 to 5 inch Manilla Rope.
25 „ Hambroline, Ratline, Spunyarn, Housline, and Marline.

COUPLAND & Co.,
Military Square.

FOR SALE, a handsome English-built Park Phaeton, with removable Coach-box, painted dark blue, and lined to match, by ROBERT NASH, Aberdeen, (well adapted to be driven by Ladies). A double set of (brown leather) English-made Pony Harness, on plated mounting with double round Driving Rein, &c., &c.

FOR THIS SEASON.—FRESH VEGETABLE, FLOWER, and FRUIT SEEDS, &c., &c., just imported by the Overland Mail.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs respectfully to inform his Patrons and the Public of the arrival of his annual supply of fresh Vegetable, Flower, and Fruit Seeds, each packet of the two first containing 24 useful varieties and of the Fruit 12 varieties. The whole have been carefully selected by an experienced Agent with reference to their suitability to the Indian climate, and can be confidently recommended.

The following can be had loose by weight:—

White and Red Drumhead Cabbage, Crimson Beet, Radish, Turnip, Celery, Parsley, &c. French Beans and Peas may be had alone with the above packet.

H. R. B. also desires to call particular attention to the Powders below-named, which are unrivalled:—

PERSIAN INSECT POWDER.—This Powder, while perfectly innoxious to animal life, is unrivalled in the total destruction of Fleas, Beetles, Moths, and every variety of insect. For Dogs, the Powder well rubbed into their coats will immediately destroy all Fleas,—a great desideratum both to Sportsmen and to Ladies; while for domestic purposes it is even more invaluable, especially for use in bed-rooms or store closets, as no Bug could live near the influence of this never failing destroyer; and to Moths it is equally destructive. In greenhouses its use is very efficacious in destroying the small Green Fly, so prejudicial to the health of plants: for this purpose some powder should be sprinkled on some red-hot wood or coal. For Beetles it is undeniably the best destroyer known, as a very small quantity sprinkled in places they most frequent will be fatal to them.

WORM POWDER FOR DOGS.—This is strongly recommended as a safe and effectual remedy for the speedy destruction and removal of the above, and innumerable assurances having been received of its valuable nature, both as a specific and alternative. It renders the coat fine and glossy, and is most useful for the preservation of the animal's general health.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.

No. 26 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW AND STANDARD BOOKS RECEIVED JULY 31 AND 25.

	Rs.	a.
Price's Photographic Manipulation. New edn....Rs.	4	12
Swinburne's Poems and Ballads……	6	12
Gouffe's Royal Cookery Book……	33	0
Figuier's Insect World……	15	0
Maitland's Captain Jack……	1	8
The Pretty Widow; by Ross……	1	8
English Law Reports 1867, complete set; *Half bound calf*……	105	0
Hagger's Builders' Practical Director, containing Plans, Sections, Elevations, Estimates, Quantities, Prices, &c. *Half bound*……	40	0
Plays, Farces, &c.—Wandering Minstrel, Whitebait at Greenwich, Ici on Parle Français, Sarah's Young Man, Boots at the Swan, Cool as a Cucumber, To Oblige Benson, Box and Cox, The Porter's Knot, Thumping Legacy, Turning the Tables, Written to Brown, Retained for the Defence, Still Waters Run Deep, Urgent Private Affairs, Lend me Five Shillings, B. B., Taming a Tiger, Ugly Customer, Villikins and his Dinah, Artful Dodge, She Stoops to Conquer, Honeymoon.		
Humber's Record of Engineering for 1866 (New volume)……Rs.	45	0
Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine, Jan. to June 1868……	4	8
Early Years of H. R. H. the late Prince Consort……	12	0
The Argosy, Vol. 5, Jan. to June, 1868……	3	8
History of the Taeping Rebellion, coloured plates, published at £3-3……	20	0
La Fontaine's Fables. Illustrated by Dore……	22	8
Ditto Ditto Half bound red morocco……	35	0
Chambers' Encyclopædia, Vol. 10……	6	12
Ditto Ditto complete, 10 vols……	60	0
Forbes' Persian Grammar……	9	8
Stonehenge's British Rural Sports……	11	4
Squire's Companion to British Pharmacopœia. New edition……	7	8
Beeton's Household Management……	5	12
Staunton's Chess Players' Hand Book……	3	12
Handy Volume Shakespeare in box, 13 vols., cloth…	15	0
Ditto Ditto French morocco……	21	0
Barlow on the Strength of Materials……	13	8
Culley's Practical Telegraphy……	9	0
Handy Horse Book……	3	8
Williams' Easy Introduction to Hindustani……	2	0
Dickens's American Notes—with new preface……	2	4
Tanner's Index of Diseases……	7	8
Ferguson's Electricity……	2	12
Noad's Students' Text Book of Electricity……	9	0
Cornhill Magazine, Vol. 17……	5	12
Bede's Holiday Rambles in the Land of Scott……	3	0
Gamgee's Veterinarians' Vade Mecum……	7	8
Newton's Travels in the Levant, 2 vols……	12	0
Joe Miller's Complete Jest Book……	2	0
Smiles' Self-Help……	4	8
Galbraith's Manual of Algebra……	5	12
——— Mathematical Tables……	2	12
The Daisy; by author of "Wide, Wide World"……	2	12
Routledge's Natural History, 3 vols……	39	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, Co.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

The property of an Officer.

A first-rate breach-loading double-barrelled Rifle, in a mahogany case with spare leather cover, complete.

Also,

5 Small nearly new single Horse Miniature Brougham with Circular Glasses on front.

JUST UNPACKED,

A few sets of best different coloured Kersey Horses Clothings, Pads or Saddle Cloths for single and double harnesses, Whip Sockets on Springs, Clips or Reinholders, some of them are with Rubber Springs, Bradley's Plate Powder in tin boxes, Coach and Gig Harness Liquid, spare Round Reins for single harness, Horse Brushes, Sami Leathers, &c.

A few sets of very best Buggy and Dog Cart and Gig Harness, stitched patent leather parts, stitched white ornaments on winkers and saddles, round brown reins covered mountings, wearing parts and tip plated on German Silver.

Also,

A few sets of plated mounted ditto, without covered Buckles.

And also,

A fresh batch of Children's single and double-seated Perambulators with highly furnished linings, folding heads, aprons with double springs, painted in different colours, and some of them are with imitation cane-body, and expressly made to order for India. To be had on the Esplanade, or at the Auction Room of the undersigned on the Meadow Street, below Jaffer Sullaman.

Just Landed,

A new and neat light single Horse Miniature Landau, with Lamps, by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

Also a property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new English-built small Miniature Landau by W. Carr, Manchester.

Also,

A second-hand English-built Buggy, by McNaught and Smith, price Rs. 325.

Also,

The Property of an Officer.

A quite new Hog Skin Saddle and Bridle, with spare two bridles, &c., by Pitt, of London, in a case.

Also,

A new English-built Dennett with Lamps.

A Do. do. very small Pony Curricle, with spare Shaft for making a Dog Cart at pleasure.

A new and light English-built door Shigram, with Lamps and Shaft, by McNaught and Smith.

Also,

A nearly new English-built four-seated light Open Carriage with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft.

4 Ditto Ditto Malvern Dog Carts, with Lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new English-built four-seated roomy Open Carriage, with Lamps and Poles.

A nearly new light Mail Phaeton, with moveable hind seat to make a Waggonnette at pleasure, by Moss, Builder, 98, Euston Road.

A nearly new Cab Buggy, on C. Springs, by James Henderson, Glasgow.

Also,

2 full size Miniature Broughams by Edwin Kesterton, Long Acre.

1 very handsome nearly new English-built four-seated Cab Phaeton, with Lamps, Pole, and Shafts, by Jones, of Southampton.

1 Ditto very small self-driving Pony Phaeton with Lamps and Shafts.

3 Very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.

1 Ditto Ditto small Park Phaeton with moveable Driving-box.

And also,

A very handsome English-built self-driving Cab Phaeton by Silk and Sons.

One Ditto high-wheeled Waggonnette with moveable Hood.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

Several other new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 7th August, 1868.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned continue to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Buildings, and their contents in Bombay.

They are now prepared to issue Policies for terms longer than one year, charging for the extra period the proportionate part of the year's premium.

LYON & Co.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Pamphlet of 30 pages on MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT in Bombay. By a Local Justice of the Peace.—Price 12 annas, Cash.

11th July 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—RULES relating to the WINDING UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

ON SALE, one Sample 9-Horse Power PORTABLE and one Sample 6-horse power VERTICAL STATIONARY STEAM ENGINE, complete.

TIMMIS, WORMALD, & Co.

Opposite Custom House.

FOR SALE, on Board Ship "DENMARK," from Liverpool—

2,670 Tons Brymbo Steam Coal.
250 Tierces I. M. Beef.
150 Barrels Irish Pork.
20 „ Oatmeal.
30 „ Split Peas.
13 Casks Vinegar.
4 „ } Fortified Lime Juice.
50 Cases }
20 Boxes Soap.
12 Casks, 6 lbs. tins, Boiled Beef.
12 „ 6 „ „ Soup and Bouilli.
3 „ 2 „ „ Assorted Soups.
6 „ 2 „ „ Meats.
50 ½ Cwt. Tins Preserved Potatoes.
285 Bags 1st Navy Bread in Tanks.
75 Barrels 1st Cabin Bread.
300 „ Kiln-dried Flour.
50 Firkins Butter.
265 Cheese in Tins.
99 Hams in Canvas.
100 Barrels bottled Beer.
25 „ „ Porter.
2 Casks 2 lbs. Vegetables.
2 ½ Cwt. Tins Compressed Vegetables.
1 Cask assorted Pickles in Bottles.
4 Casks Pickles and Vinegar.
1 Cask, 6 dozens, White Pepper.
1 „ 12 dozens Mustard.
1 „ Preserved Carrots and Onions.
50 Cases Fortified Lime Juice.
12 Quarter Casks Rum.
200 Cases Sherry Wine.
200 „ Martell's Brandy.
40 „ Champagne.
40 Boxes Cavendish Tobacco.
30 Bread Tanks complete.
20 7-inch Patent Pump Leathers.
10 V. I. Rubber Valves.
9 „ „ Rings for Covers.
12 Cwt. of Wrought Spikes.
8 „ Cut Nails.
6 Casks White Zinc Paint.
6 „ Brunswick Green Paint.
4 „ Black Paint.
20 Barrels Stockholm Tar.
20 „ „ Pitch.
9 „ Raw Linseed Oil.
6 „ Boiled do.
2 „ Spirits Turpentine.
12 „ Engine Oil.
2 „ Engine Tallow.
6 Bales Coloured Engine Waste.
7 Barrels Bright Varnish.
3 Casks Black Varnish.
116 Coils Cordage, 2 to 8 inch.
10 „ 2 Yarn Spunyarn.
5 „ 3 „ „
5 „ Fine Spunyarn.
5 „ Assorted Amberline.
5 „ Marline.
5 „ Houseline.
80 Bundles, ½ cwt. each, Brown Oakum.
200 Bolts extra R N. Canvas, Nos. 1 to 5.
285 „ Navy Boiled „ „ 1 to 5.
20 „ Tarpauling, 30 in.
50 dozens Fine Seaming Twine.
20 „ „ Roping „

Apply to OWEN & OKELL, 40 Meadow Street, Agents for Owners of Ship "Denmark."

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

Head Offices, 7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London,

WITH BRANCHES IN CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CEYLON, AND CHINA.

And Agencies throughout Europe and India.

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Revenue—nearly £1,000 per diem.

Indian New Business progressing at the rate of upwards of £20,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) exceeds TWO MILLION STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

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Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
The Hon'ble Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel.
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William Loudon, Esq., Administrator General.

Medical Officer—Surgeon Major T. B. Johnstone, M. D. Town Hall, Hours; 10 to 11 a. m

Solicitors—Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland & Peile.

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Bankers—The New Bank of Bombay.

„ The National Bank of India.

Secretary—D. McLauchlan Slater, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may in time of peace reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Polices or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military Men.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life without Profits; the rates for the participating scale being about 10 per cent. higher:—

Age.	Civil.						Military.						Age.
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.			
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	15	0	0	2	10	6	17	8	0	3	1	7	20
30	18	0	0	3	3	0	20	0	0	3	8	8	30
40	22	8	0	3	15	9	23	8	0	4	2	7	40
50	29	8	0	5	3	7	30	8	0	5	6	5	50
60	41	8	0	7	5	10	42	8	0	7	8	5	60

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods, at the respective Ages:—

Age.	Civil.				Military.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly Payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, Forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.

Office, 3, Church Lane, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital—Five Millions Sterling.

Bombay Agency established 40 years.

President.

Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.

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This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*

Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by

REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—Fire and Life—Head Office, Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions)

Trustees.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

Directors.

Chairman—Bernard Hall, Esq.

Deputy Chairmen—William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

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Henry Duckworth, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	C. J. Thomas, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.	H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.

Actuary and General Manager.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.

Sub-Manager—Thomas Walton Thomson.

Bankers—The Liverpool Commercial Bank. The National Provincial Bank of England.

Auditors—Messrs. Harmood Banner & Son, Accountants.

Physicians—James Turnbull, M. D. Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M. D., London; F. S. Stedman, M. D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE. Established 1710.

The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.

The rate on DWELLINGS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been considerably reduced.

Policies may be opened for longer periods than a year (as 13, 14, 15 months, &c.,) at rates proportionate to those for annual Policies.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

G. B. GLADDING.

On TUESDAY, the 18th August, at 2 p. m., G. B. GLADDING will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, in Hummum Street. The business, good-will, 2 first-class Billiard Tables, Soda Water Machine, Soda Water Fountain, Stock, Furniture, &c., complete, of the "London Refreshment Rooms," particulars may be had on application to the Manager.

G. B. GLADDING.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th August, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the Tank Bunder, near Messrs. Nicol & Co.'s Saw Mills.

An Invoice of Teak Scantlings of various dimensions, lately imported from Moulmein.

N. B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. of the amount of each lot will be required as knocked down, and the balance must be paid, and the timber cleared away within fifteen days from the day of sale.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 10th inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following:—

15 Bales Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs. 39 in.
20 „ „ „ 6 lbs. 39 „
4 „ „ „ 11 lbs. 54 „
7 „ „ T. Cloth 6 lbs. 32 „
18 „ „ Domestic 24 lbs. 38 „
1 Case White Drill.
5 „ Grey Dhotees,
1 „ T. Red Dorias.
4 „ French Paper.
64 Kegs and 39 Bags Nails.
15 Tierces Beef in prime condition.

A few E. Plated Cruet Frame, Candlesticks, Spoons and Forks.

A few Grindstones on stands, 6, 8, 10, and 12 in.

An assortment of very elegant Gilt Lockets, Brooches, and Breast Pins.

Bombay, 7th August, 1868. CRAWFORD & Co.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On TUESDAY next, the 11th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale of Piece Goods, &c., when they will submit to Public competition a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, &c. &c.

200 Pieces Grey Domestics.
300 do. do. T. Cloths.
200 do. do. Shirtings.
2 Cases Silk Bordered Dhotees.
1 do. Assorted Flower Vases.
4 do. Rose Post Paper.
4 do. Assorted Glass Panes.
4 do. do. do. Toilet Bottles.
1 do. Cotton Wicks.
1 do. 2 Rolls Brass Wire Net.
1 do. Assorted Bridles.
14 new fashion Indian Lamps, with drops, complete.
2 24-Light Chandeliers.
2 18-Light do.
36 Chubb's Pad, Chest, Draw, and Cupboard Locks.
A few Gold assorted Brooches, Studs, Rings, &c. &c.

By order of Khima Dolla, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Cassum Khamissa—

1 Gold Necklace or Jarmur.
2 do. Chains.
40 do. Beads.
2 do. Rings.
8 do. Earrings.
1 do. Necklace.
1 Pair Silver Todda.
2 Bundles Silver and Gold Borders or Ribbon.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 12th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the premises, at 3 p. m., by order of the mortgagee Ameechund Khimajee, Chatoorbhooj Khetajee, and Jetta Khetajee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Gennojee Buzajee Goonjall:—all that messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, without the Fort of Bombay, at old Town in Chinch Bunder First or Cross Row Street, standing on the Fazendary ground belonging to Awabai, daughter of Nusserwanjee Homejee Patell, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 36, and containing by admeasurement 43 feet and 3 inches in length from the north to the south side thereof, on the east side, and in length from the north to the south side on the west side 43 feet and 6 inches, and in breadth 14 feet from the east to west on the north side thereof, and in breadth 15 feet and 9 inches from east to west on the south side thereof, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the public passage and a house of Manockjee Nusserwanjee, on or towards the west by a house of the late Roopjee Dwarka Modee, on or towards the north by a house of Raghoo Ambajee Luckra Ghatee, and on or towards the south by the aforesaid public road called Chinch Bunder Cross Row.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 7th August, 1868.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, such as Shirtings, Madapollams, T. Cloths, Jaconets, &c.

7 English Iron Ship Stoves.

A large quantity of Writing Ink.

100 Coils best Gavanised Wire, well-twisted and of 5 strands.

At 1 p. m.

A first-class London West End Brougham built by Lawrie and Marner.

Any Carriages and Horses offering.

SALE OF TELEGRAPH WIRE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

186 Coils Galvanised Telegraph Wire, No. 5½
1 „ „ Charcoal Binding Do., No. 15.

FOR SALE, THE INMAN LINE SCREW STEAMER.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 8th inst. at 2 p. m., the Inman Line Screw Steamer "CITY OF MANCHESTER," 350 Horse Power, particulars as under:—

British, built at Meadowside, Partick, Glasgow & Co., Lanark 1851.

Number of Decks……	One and a spar.
„ „ Masts……	Four.
Rigged……	Barque.
Stern……	Square.
Build……	Clencher.
Galleries……	Mock.
Head……	Demi Woman.
Frame Work……	Iron.

MEASUREMENT.

	Feet.	Tenths.
Length from the inner part of main steam Stern Post……	261	8
Main breadth to outside plank……	36	2
Depth in hold from tonnage Deck to ceiling at Midships……	25	3

TONNAGE.

	Tons.	
Tonnage under tonnage Deck……	1,265	03
Closed in spaces above the tonnage Deck if any, viz.:—		
Space or spaces between Decks……	583	02
Poop—2 Smoke Houses……	9	10
Round House—Chief Mate's Room……	3	52
Other inclosed spaces, if any, naming them Side Houses……	45	72
Gross Tonnage……	1,906	39
Reduction for space required for propelling power……	610	04
Register tonnage.	1,296	35

Excellent accommodation for about 40 First-class Passengers.

The Steamer is now in Government employ and expected from Kurrachee in a day or two. On arrival she will be open to inspection.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM ROAD.

On FRIDAY next, the 14th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have received instructions to submit to Public Auction, on the Premises, by order of Government the undermentioned property, viz.:—

All that oart or piece or parcel of land or ground called or known by the name of Motey Churney Oart, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, and the Cocoanut and other Trees growing thereon, situate on the Girgaum Road, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and sixty-nine feet in length on the south side thereof, five hundred and forty-seven feet in length on the north side thereof, fifty-three feet in breadth, on the west side thereof, and fifty feet and three inches in breadth on the east side thereof, being equal to three thousand one hundred and eleven square yards, in the whole more or less; and which said premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the Girgaum Road aforesaid, on the west by the Oart of Mahomed Ally Rogay and the European Burial Ground, on the north by the Oart or ground of Shreecrustna Wassoodewjee, and on the south by the Oart of Luxumonjee Hurrichunderjee, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 103 and now under No. 102, and stand in the Books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 45.

The sale will be subject to conditions which will be then read, and copies of which may be obtained on application to the Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th August, 1868. BENNETT & Co.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills—Complication of Distempers.—Ulcerations, abscesses, swollen glands, and other disorders arising from unseen and unsuspected causes, may be cured by the use of this excellent Ointment, aided by Holloway's purifying Pills. The printed instructions, in which the remedies are wrapped, are sufficiently explicit for the guidance of any invalid with moderate intelligence. Holloway's medicaments can always be used with advantage and without danger. For more than a quarter of a century they have proved themselves to be a treasure to the poor afflicted with disease. Both the Ointment and Pills are especially adapted for military and naval men, colonists and travellers who cannot everywhere obtain medical assistance, but may always successfully doctor themselves with Holloway's remedies.

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